The New-York Times.

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THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE

Overwhelming Success of the Burnside Expedition.

Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City Captured.

The National Forces Pushing on to Edenton.

Total Destruction of the Rebel Flotilla.

Three Hundred Rebels Killed and Twenty-five Hundred Taken Prisoners.

REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL LOSSES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 11, } *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 12. }

By a flag of truce to-day we learn the complete success of the Burnside Expedition at Roanoke Island.

The Island was taken possession of, and Commodore LYNCH's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants. The city was previously burned, but whether by our shells or the inhabitants is not certain.

The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the island is supposed to have been only a little over three thousand efficient fighting men.

General WISE was ill at Nag's Head, and was not present during the engagement.

When the situation became dangerous, he was removed to Norfolk.

All the gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up a creek, and was probably also destroyed.

One report says that only seventy, and another that only twenty-five of the Confederates escaped from the island.

General HUGER telegraphed to Richmond that only fifty on the island escaped.

There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels.

The Richmond *Examiner*, this morning, in a leading editorial says:

"The loss of our entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence of yesterday by telegraph is fully confirmed. Twenty-five hundred brave troops on an island in the sea were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They resisted with the most determined courage, but when fifteen thousand Federal troops were landed against them, retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair on a large scale."

The following dispatches on the subject are taken from the Richmond papers of this morning:

NORFOLK, Monday, Feb. 10.

The latest news states that Capt. O. JENNINGS WISE, son of Gov. WISE, was shot through the hip and disabled, though his wound was not mortal. Maj. LAWSON and Lieut. MILLER were mortally wounded. About 300 Confederatds were killed. Our wounded numbers over 1,000. The number of Yankees wounded is about the same. Midshipman CANN had his arm shot off. The other causalties are as yet unreported.

A late arrival this morning says that Elizabeth City had been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and that the enemy was pushing on to Edenton.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, Monday, Feb. 10.

A rumor has prevailed that Commodore LYNCH's fleet of gunboats had been captured. It is not regarded as true, but it is believed that all were burned by the Confederates to prevent their capture, with the exception of one, which was endeavoring to make its escape. The fleet went to Elizabeth City from Roanoke Island, and was probably burnt at the former point.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, Monday, Feb. 10.

A dispatch was received at Richmond, at midnight, stating as follows:

"A courier arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'oclock and brought the intelligence that Elizabeth City was burned this morning by its inhabitants. During the conflagration the Federals landed a large force. All our gunboats excepting one were captured by the enemy.

Gen. WISE has not yet arrived at Norfolk."

The following "very latest" we copy from to-day's Norfolk *Day Book*:

"A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, from whom we gather the following information:

The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth City yesterday, about 7 o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The citizens, finding resistance vain evacuated the place, but, before doing so, set fire to the town, and when our informant left, it was still in flames. We have also to record the capture, by the enemy, of all our little fleet, except the *Fanny*, or *Forrest*, our informant is not certain which. This eluded the enemy, and made up Pasquotank River. She was pursued, however, and fears are entertained that she was captured. It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned, and that their crews succeeded in making their escape. If so, we are at a loss to conjecture why the boats were not fired before they were abandoned. The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that having exhausted their supply of coal and ammunition, they proceeded to Elizabeth City for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to obtain coal, but without success, and the boats could not, therefore, return to the island and lend any assistance whatever to our forces.

All the details as published with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island are confirmed by the courier, who represents our loss at three hundred killed and wounded, and that of the enemy not less than one thousand killed.

Great havoc was made among the enemy while coming up the road leading to the fort. Our forces brought to bear upon them two 32-pounders, and a every fire their ranks were terribly thinned. The places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled.

The Park Point battery was manned by the Richmond Blues and most nobly did they defend it. During the conflict they were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered they stood their ground. They did not yield a foot until all but seven of them had fallen bleeding to the ground.

There is good reason to believe that had Col. HENNINGSEN, with his artillery, been on the Island, it would not have been forced to surrender.

The lack of field-pieces was sadly felt, and had they been at hand, perhaps the enemy never would have been able to have landed their forces.

Col. HENNINGSEN had orders, we understand, to report to Roanoke Island, but by some misunderstanding, he mistook Elizabeth City for his place of destination.

Capt. TAYLOR, of this city, is represented as having greatly distinguished himself."

In addition to the above, there are many rumors we might give, but as they are nothing more than rumors, we prefer withholding them. Among them, however, is one worthy of notice, that Gen. WISE had been shot while on his way in an ambulance. The statement, so far as we have been able to learn, is untrue. We can only account for it by supposing that the name of the General was confounded with that of his son, who was reported among the killed.

It is reported that one regiment from Massachusetts was badly cut up, but is impossible to ascertain which of the five it was that were attached to the Expedition.

All the Southern papers received to-day are unanimous in admitting a complete victory to our troops, and in saying that the loss of the island is a very serious one.

The news received to-day occasions great excitement at Old Point. A steamer with official dispatches from Gen. BURNSIDE is hourly expected.

The prisoners captured, numbering at least 2,000, will be here in a few days.

MAILS FOR THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Letters left in the care of FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, or at the Astor House, will be forwarded to the Burnside Expedition to-morrow, the departure of the steamer having been postponed one day.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Released Prisoners—News from the South—The Position at Savannah—The Rebel Authorities Stopping the Manufacture of Whisky.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 11, } *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 12. }

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island early this morning, to inform Gen. HUGER that the prisoners of war from Fort Warren arrived in the bark *Trinity* last night.

The bark was accordingly towed up opposite Sewall's Point by the steamer *Roncocos* and the tug *Adrlatic*, and at about 1 o'clock the rebel steamer *West Point* came out from Norfolk, and the prisoners were transferred. They numbered four Captains, three First Lieutenants, six Second Lieutenants, two Third Lieutenants, and 384 others, rank and file and colored servants. They were taken at Hatteras and Santa Rosa, and are the last of the prisoners of war at Fort Warren, except Commodore BARRON.

The passage here from Boston has been quite unpleasant on account of the crowded condition of the vessel. But the prisoners are all enjoying as good health as could be expected.

It was generally supposed here that the small-pox was on board the vessel, but on the authority of Lieut. BUELL, who comes in charge from Fort Warren, the statement is positively denied.

The prisoners having been transferred to the *West Point*, the *Trinity* was towed back to her anchorage in the Roads.

Several passengers were brought back from Norfolk, including Capt. J. S. MOORE, of the transport *Osceola*.

The *Osceola* was a part of Gen. SHERMAN'S expedition, and was wrecked on the coast of Georgia Nov. 2, and the Captain and the whole crew taken prisoners.

The latest intelligence from Savannah is that the National gunboats were at Wall's Cut, an opening which communicates with Savannah without passing Fort Pulaski.

There has been some skirmishing between the Nationals and rebels at Port Royal Ferry.

The city of Savannah was being strongly fortified.

We find the following additional news from various parts of the South, in the papers received to-day:

Ex-Gov. W. CAMPBELL declines the tender of the appointment of a Brigadier-General, and assigns as a reason his physical incapability to perform the duties of the office. He was to have filled the place vacated by the death of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

The bill to raise troops to meet the requisition on Virginia by the President of the Confederate States passed both branches of the Virginia General Assembly on Monday in secret session.

The bill provides that all companies now in the field shall be filled up, to the number of one hundred men; that the Governor shall call for volunteers for this purpose, and that if the requisite number be not thus enlisted, the deficiency is to be made up by draft from the enrolled militia.

The injunction of secrecy has been removed from a bill passed by Congress, appropriating two millions of dollars for the benefit of the State of Kentucky.

JAMES LYONS is probably elected to Congress, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of JOHN TYLER.

The War Department has issued an order for the seizure of all corn in the hands of distillers or others, to be used for the purposes of distillation. This step is taken, not only on account of the pernicious effects of the unlimited manufacture of whisky, but also because of the exorbitant prices the Government is obliged to pay for an article indispensable to the subsistance of the army.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

National Troops in Motion Towards Bowling Green.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The weather is improving and the roads drying.

The *Commercial* says that our army in Central Kentucky is in motion. Gen. NELSON'S Division is marching along the Glasgow turnpike. Gen. MITCHELL'S Division had crossed Green River on Monday morning, taking the advance of the Union column to Bowling Green.

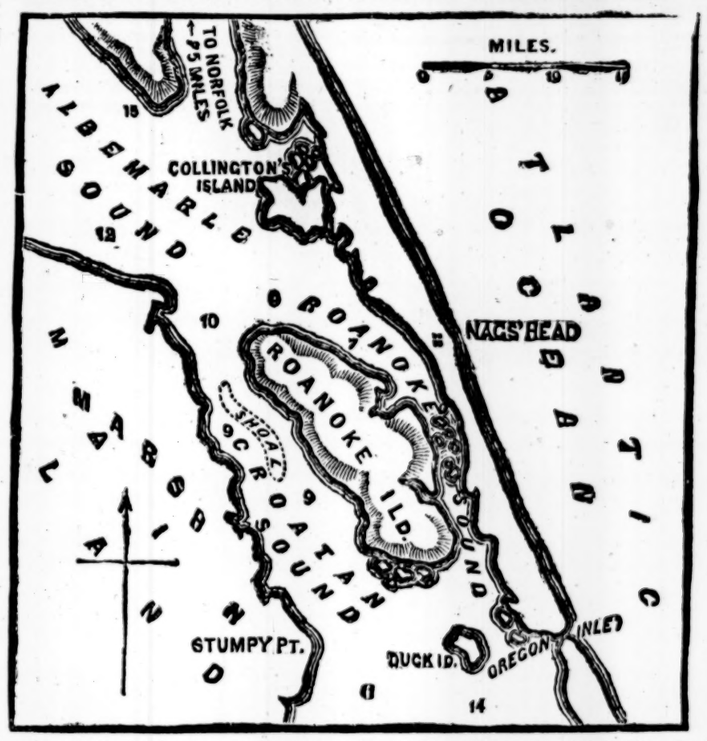
GEN. HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

Preparations for the Advance—Concentration of Troops and Supplies in Southern Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The greatest activity prevails at Fort Leavenworth in preparations for the expedition to start from here under Gen. HUNTER. Troops and supplies are being concentrated in the Southern portions of the State, and the indications appear favorable for an early advance. The General himself is working earnestly and unceasingly in the perfection of the details of the expedition, and every department is pushed to its utmost capacity. Seven regiments of cavalry, four regiments of infantry and three full batteries of artillery, with Parrott and Weird guns, are now *en route* from the East, and are daily expected to join the expedition, which will be one of the most formidable yet organized during the war.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE POSITION OF ROANOKE ISLAND.



The above diagram will show more clearly than the large map we gave yesterday the position and some of the relations of Roanoke Island, of whose capture we have now definite intelligence. We have already described the island, and need not now recapitulate. It may be said, however, that it is seven miles long and three broad, and has good natural means of defence, which had been well improved by the rebels. The rebel earthworks, which were strong, were thrown up about the centre of the island, and our troops had to debark on its southern end, and march up a distance of between two and three miles, to the rebel position. On the mainland opposite, there were also defences; and on the narrow strip of beach to the east, at the point marked as Nag's Head, there was lately a rebel force stationed; but as we have no account of fighting there, it may have been that the whole of the rebel forces were concentrated on the island. The waters between the island and the outer beach, designated Roanoke Sound, are not navigable by large vessels; so that the movements of our gunboats were mainly in Croatan Sound. It will be seen how perfectly Roanoke Island here forms the key of the inland navigation at this point.

OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE

Flag-Officer Foote's Report of the Battle of Fort Henry.

The Advance of the National Gunboats into Alabama.

Six Rebel Steamers Burned and Three Captured.

QUANTITIES OF MILITARY STORES SEIZED

The National Forces Everywhere Received with Joy.

Enthusiastic Exhibition of Loyalty to the Government.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE.

OFFICIAL REPORT TO FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The following is Lieut.-Commanding PHILLIPS' report to Flag-Officer FOOTE, received to-day at the Headquarters of the Army, by telegraph from Cairo:

GUNBOAT CONESTOGA, RAILROAD CROSSING OF THE } TENNESSEE RIVER, Feb. 10, 1862. }

SIR: We have returned to this point from an entirely successful expedition to Florence, at the foot of Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The rebels were forced to burn six of their steamers, and we captured two others, beside the half-complete gunboat *Eastport*. The steamers burned were freighted with rebel military stores. The *Eastport* has about 250,000 feet of lumber on board. We have captured 200 stand of arms and a quantity of clothing and stores, and have destroyed the encampment of Col. CREWS. At Savanna, Tenn., we found the Union sentiment strong.

(Signed) PHILLIPS, Lieut.-Com'g.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Special dispatches to the *Gazette and Commercial*, dated Fort Henry, the 10th inst., give the following account of the gunboat Expedition up the Tennessee River.

After the capture of Fort Henry, the *Lexington*, *Conestoga* and *Tyler* gave chase to the rebel steamer *Dunbar*, and on reaching the Memphis and Louisville Railroad Bridge, set fire to a portion of it and captured some stores, &c. They then passed on in chase of the *Dunbar*, but did not overtake her. It is supposed that she escaped by running up some creek.

During the night the gunboats went to Florence Alabama, the head of navigation, and two hundred and fifty miles from Paducah. Everywhere along the river they were received with astonishing welcome by numerous Union families in Southern Tannessee and Northern Alabama, and at the towns along the river the old flag was looked upon as a redeemer, and hailed with shouts of joy.

Capt. GWINN, of the *Tyler*, has recruited thirty men for service on the gunboats, and says he can get enough for the whole fleet.

The people of Florence are so delighted at finding the Stars and Stripes once more giving protection to them that they were prepared to give a grand ball to the officers of the gunboats, but they could not remain to accept of their courtesies.

Wherever our boats landed, and the people became assured that we did not come to destroy, but to save, they seemed to have no means too extravagant to express their delight and joy.

Our gunboats captured four steamers, including an unfinished gunboat, and burned seven others.

They captured a large quantity of stores and one hundred and eighty stand of arms.

One boat goes up the river this morning.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, dated Fort Henry, 11th inst., states that the gunboats *Conestoga*, *Tyler* and *Lexington* returned from Upper Tennessee last night.

The boats went as far as Florence, Ala., and were received with the wildest joy along the river.

Old men cried like children at the sight of the "Stars and Stripes," and invited the officers and men of the gunboats to their houses, and told them all they had was at their disposal. Large numbers were anxious to enlist under the "Old Flag," and the *Tyler* brought down 250 men to fill up the gunboats' crews.

Our officers were assured that if they would wait a few days whole regiments could be raised, and if the Government would give them arms to defend themselves, they could bring Tennessee back into the Union in a few months.

They said that when the secession ordinance was passed, armed men stood at the polls and everything went as certain politicians said.

At Savanna, Eastport and Florence the officers and men of our gunboats went ashore without arms and mingled freely with the people.

The Union men along the river comprise the wealthy and best portion of the inhabitants, large numbers of whom have American flags.

Not a gun was fired either going or coming.

The rebel gunboats *Eastport*, *Sallie Ward* and *Muscle*, only partially finished, were captured and are here. The *Eastport* had 250,000 feet of lumber on board, and the *Ward* had a quantity of iron plating.

The steamers *Sam. Kirkman*, *Linn Boyd*, *Julia Smith*, *Sam. Orr*, *Appleton* and *Belle* had been burned by the rebels to prevent them from falling into our hands.

The railroad bridge at Florence was not destroyed.

A quantity of papers were captured on the *Eastport*, belonging to Lieut. BROWN, late of the Federal Navy. Among them were letters from Lieut. MAURY, stating that submarine batteries could not be used successfully in the rapid streams of the West.

One hundred and fifty hogsheads of tobacco, and a quantity of other freights, will be brought down from the mouth of Sandy River to-morrow.

A daily line of packets has been established between Fort Henry and Cairo.

Nothing during the war has been so prostrating to the rebels as the late victory of the gunboat expedition mentioned above.

THE REPORT OF FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The following is an official copy of the report of Flag-Officer FOOTE to the Navy Department relative to the capture of Fort Henry:

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 6th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., I made an attack on Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, with the iron-clad gunboats *Cincinnati*, Commander STEMBEL, the flag ship; the *Essex*, Commander PORTER; the *Carondolet*, Commander WALKER, and the *St. Louis*, Lieutenant-Commanding PAULDING; also taking with me the three old gunboats *Conestoga*, Lieutenant-Commanding PHELPS; the *Tyler*, Lieutenant-Commanding GWINN, and the *Lexington*, Lieutenant-Commanding SHIRK, as a second division, in charge of Lieutenant-Commanding PHELPS, which took a position astern and in shore of the armed boats, doing good execution there in the action, while the armed boats were placed in the first order of steaming, approaching the fort in a parallel line.

The fire was opened at 1,700 yards distance, from the flag-ship, which was followed by the other gunboats, and responded to by the fort. As we approached the fort, slow steaming till we reached within 600 hundred yards of the rebel batteries, the fire both from the gunboats and the fort increased in rapidity and accuracy of range.

At twenty minutes before the flag was struck, the *Essex* unfortunately received a shot in her boiler, which resulted in the wounding and scalding of twenty-nine officers and men, including Commander PORTER, as will be seen in the inclosed list of casualties.

The *Essex* then necessarily dropped out of line astern, entirely disabled, and unable to continue the fight, in which she had so gallantly participated until the sad catastrophe.

The firing continued with unabated rapidity and effect upon the three gunboats as they continued still to approach the fort with their destructive fire, until the rebel flag was hauled down, after a very severe and closely-contested action of one hour and fifteen minutes.

A boat containing the Adjutant-General and Captain of Engineers came alongside after the flag was lowered, and reported that Gen. LLOYD TILGHMAN, the commander of the fort, wished to communicate with the Flag-officer, when I dispatched Commander STEMBEL and Lieutenant-Commanding PHELPS, with orders to hoist the American flag where the secession ensign had been flying, and to inform Gen. TILGHMAN that I would see him on board the flag-ship. He came on board soon after the Union had been substituted for the rebel flag on the fort, and possession taken of it.

I received the General and his Staff, and some sixty or seventy men, as prisoners, and a hospital ship, containing sixty invalids, together with the fort and its effects, mounting 20 guns, mostly of heavy calibre, with barracks and tents capable of accommodating 15,000 men, and sundry articles, which, as I turned the fort and its effects over to Gen. GRANT, commanding the army on his arrival in one hour after we had made the capture, he will be enabled to give the Government a more correct statement of than I am enabled to communicate from the short time I had possession of the fort.

The plan of the attack, as far as the army reaching the rear of the fort to make a demonstration simultaneously with the navy, was frustrated by the excessively muddy roads, and the high stage of water preventing the arrival of our troops until some time after I had taken possession of the fort.

On securing the prisoners, and making the necessary preliminary arrangements, I dispatched Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS with his division up the Tennessee River, as I had previously directed, and as will be seen in the inclosed orders to him, to remove the rails, and so far render the bridge of the railroad for transportation and communication between Bowling Green and Columbus useless, and afterwards to pursue the rebel gunboats, and secure their capture if possible.

This being accomplished, and the army in possession of the fort, and my services being indispensable at Cairo, I left Fort Henry in the evening of the same day with the *Cincinnati*, *Essex* and *St. Louis*, and arrived here this morning.

The armed gunboats resisted effectually the shot of the enemy, when striking the casemate.

The *Cincinnati*, the flag-ship, received thirty-one shots, the *Essex* fifteen, the *St. Louis* seven, and the *Carondelet* six—killing one and wounding nine in the *Cincinnati*, and killing one in the *Essex*, while the casualties in the latter from steam amounted to twenty-eight in number. The *Carondelet* and *St. Louis* met with no casualties.

The steamers were admirably handled by the Commanders and officers, presenting only their bow guns to the enemy, to avoid the exposure of the vulnerable parts of their vessels.

Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS, with his division, also executed my orders very effectually, and promptly proceeded up the river in their further execution after the capture of the Fort. In fact all the officers and men gallantly performed their duty, and considering the little experience they have had under fire, far more than realized my expectations.

Fort Henry was defended with the most determined gallantry by Gen. TILGHMAN, worthy of a better cause, who, from his own account, went into action with eleven guns of heavy calibre bearing upon our boats, which he fought until seven of the number were dismantled or otherwise rendered useless.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

U. S. FLAG STEAMER CINCINNATI, Feb. 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the casualties on board this vessel during the bombardment of Fort Henry, from the effects of the enemy's fire, were: Killed, 1; wounded, 9. Total, 10. Respectfully,

R. N. STEMBEL, Com., U. S. N.

To H. H. FOOTE, Commanding naval forces, Western waters.

FLAG-OFFICER H. H. FOOTE—*Sir*: As Capt. PORTER is unable to write, he has directed me to send you a list of killed, wounded and missing on this vessel:

W. D. PORTER, Commander, scalded.
J. H. Lewis, Paymaster, scalded.
T. P. Perry, third master, scalded badly.
S. B. Brettan, master's mate, killed by a cannon shot.
James McBride, pilot, killed by scalding.
Wm. H. Ford, pilot, killed by scalding.
John Matthews, Quartermaster, scalded badly.
A. D. Waterman, Captain of forecastle, missing.
Henry Gemper, fireman, missing.
Samuel Bayer, fireman, scalded badly.
John Lautz, fireman, missing.
James Coffey, seaman, killed by scalding.
N. McCarty, seaman, scalded.
H. Hagan, seaman, scalded.
Dana Wilson, seaman, killed by scalding.
Ben. Harrington, seaman, scalded badly.
Wm. O'Brine, seaman, scalded badly.
Thomas Mullen, seaman, scalded slightly.
W. H. Maxey, seaman, scalded badly.
T. Sullivan, seaman, scalded badly.
James Bedard, seaman, missing.
J. P. Beers, seaman, killed by scalding.
John O. Hara, seaman, scalded.
John Castello, seaman, scalded.
J. J. Phillips, seaman, scalded.
B. Lula, seaman, scalded.
H. Reynolds, seaman, missing.
James Argus, seaman, scalded.
Thomas Millett, seaman, scalded badly.

In addition to the above, we had nineteen soldiers scalded, of whom several have since died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT K. RILEY,
Ex Officer United States gunboat *Essex*.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 3.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT TAYLOR, } PADUCAH, Feb. 2, 1862. }

Lieutenant-Commanding PHELPS will, as soon as the fort shall have surrendered, upon a signal from the Flag-ship, proceed with the *Conestoga*, *Taylor* and *Lexington* up the river to where the railroad bridge crosses, and if the army shall not already have got possession, he will destroy so much of the track as will entirely prevent its use by the rebels.

He will then proceed as far up the river as the stage of water will admit, and capture the enemy's gunboats and other vessels which might prove available to the enemy. A. H. FOOTE,

Flag-Officer commanding naval forces in Western Waters.

THANKS TO COMMODORE FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The following was sent to Commodore FOOTE last Sunday:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 9, 1862.

Flag Officer A. H. Foote, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. Naval Forces, Cairo, Illinois:

Your dispatch, announcing the capture of Fort Henry, by the squadron which you commanded, has given the highest gratification to the President, to Congress, and the country. It was received and read in both Houses of Congress in open session. The country appreciates your gallant deeds, and this Department desires to convey to you and your brave associates its profound thanks for the service you have rendered.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

A Cairo special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that passengers by the Evansville packet report passing at Paducah, this morning, eleven transports laden with troops.

The Forty-sixth, Thirty-first, and Fourth Illinois regiments, a battalion of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, and a company of the Eighth Wisconsin, left here this afternoon.

Signal fire balloons, apparently sent up from Mayfield by the rebels, have been seen here the past few nights.

Advices from Fort Henry say that much reliance was placed on the 20-pound Parrott guns of the First Missouri Artillery, three batteries of which are there under Major CAVENDER.

Four more regiments marched from there last night on reconnoitering parties, and went within one mile of Fort Donelson. A squadron of our cavalry barely escaped capture by 900 rebel cavalry, supported by infantry.

GEN. HITCHCOCK A MAJOR-GENERAL.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The *Republican* learns that Gen. HITCHCOCK has accepted the appointment of Major-General of Volunteers. Should Gen. HALLECK take the field in command of the Southern Expedition, which is considered probable, Gen. HITCHCOCK will remain at the head of the Department here.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

The bark *Charles Kean*, Capt. SWAN, arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal, S. C., in eight days. Matters remain as at last accounts. Vessels were arriving daily from Northern ports, with stores, ammunition, &c. The health of the troops was good. The *Charles Kean* lies at anchor near the South Ferry, Brooklyn.

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE

THE TEUTONIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The U. S. Steamer Tuscarora Ordered out of Southampton Waters.

THE NASHVILLE PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

THE CRUISE OF THE SUMTER.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

Prospects of Intervention in America.

MR. SEWARD'S LATE DISPATCHES.

Napoleon III. on the American Question.

TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Journals of Madrid on the War.

The steamship *Teutonia*, which left Southampton on the morning of the 1st inst., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and was intercepted by the news-yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st.

The steamship *Asia* took the mails of the steamship *Etna*.

The United States gunboat *Tuscarora* has been ordered off the dock off Southampton by the British Government, and has taken up a position near the Needles.

The pirate *Nashville* was still in Southampton dock.

The reported naval engagement in the Mediterranean is not confirmed.

The WINDHAM lunacy case ended on the thirty-fourth day, and a verdict was rendered in favor of young WINDHAM.

The *Times'* City Article of Jan. 31 says Consols continued dull at 92⅛@92⅞ for money, and 92⅞@93 for March 6. Numerous transactions took place in the Discount market at 2 ₱ cent. On the Stock Exchange the rate of advances was 1⅛@2 ₱ cent. French Rentes declined; quoted at 71f. 10c.

American securities were dull.

The statement of Secretary SEWARD, implying that the American Government held themselves bound after subjugating the rebels, to restore the destroyed harbors, or open better ones, added considerable to the disquiet of Federal bondholders, since it makes a further indefinite addition to the prospects of the ultimate amount of debt. It is believed that even if the war were wound up immediately, the debt of America would, at the rate of interest that must be paid, involve an annual charge on the revenue equal to more than half the total required for the national debt of England.

A new Ministry has been formed in Holland.

The Russians have been defeated in Circassia.

Many wrecks are reported in the Black Sea.

French troops are being rapidly dispatched to Mexico.

The Herzegovian insurgents have reëntered the places from which DERVISH PACHA had driven them, without resistance. The Turks had concentrated at Pigsissa, and advanced on the 29th to Gbriska, the inhabitants withdrawing to Austrian territory.

The *Teutonia* reports passing through great quantities of ice. On the 7th, in lat. 49° 40', lon. 32° 30', passed steamship *Parana*.

No later markets came by the *Teutonia* than those received by the *Jura*.

By the *America* and the *Jura* we receive highly interesting letters from our Correspondents in Paris and London: and also full files, from which we derive important additions to the extracts contained in our issue of yesterday.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

Prospects of Intervention—Adroit Game of the English Press—Sufferings of the Working Classes—The French Campaign in Mexico—The Ball at the Tuileries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

The uneasiness in American circles about a foreign intervention in our affairs increases rather than diminishes. *In French circles the opinion is almost universal that France and England will interfere before a month.* This opinion I have heard expressed by journalists so sober and so prudent in general, that my faith in the justice and the good dispositions of the French Government have been somewhat shaken. While willing to admit that all the superficial indications point to an interference, I am yet unwilling, however, to believe that the French Government has arrived at that point. The Ministers, the Government people, the Government Press, appear to be ready for an intervention; but the Emperor and the Prince NAPOLEON will hesitate before plunging into a policy so fatal to French interests. Not many days ago, the Emperor is reported to have said to the English Ambassador that he thought it right and fair to allow the American Government further trial of force against the insurrection; and notwithstanding the noise that has been raised for the last few days on the subject, I have seen nothing to indicate that the Emperor holds any other view than that expressed above.

The French Government has probably protested against the closing of the Southern ports with stones, but if it has, it is done in more becoming language than that employed by the English Foreign Office for the same purpose. The French Government will not take upon itself to judge the motives of the American Government in the accomplishment of such an act.

In London they continue to write to Paris that the French Government is taking the lead in the matter of a recognition of the Confederacy, and the declaration of a nullity of the blockade, while in Paris they write to London that it is the English Government which is taking the lead. Are we not permitted to draw from this fact the conclusion that neither party desires to be the first to engage in the dirty business? The statement so often repeated that in July last the

French Government proposed a recognition to the English Government, continues to circulate uncontradicted, and yet it would be important to know what foundation there is for such a report.

It would be difficult to say upon what fact or facts the irritation against us at Paris is based. The commerce at Rouen and at Lyons is arrested, and a hundred thousand workpeople at least are now living on contributions from the Government and from private individuals; but, to provoke a war with the people of the United States, or even the ill-will of its people, would not be a remedy, since we suppose that in such a contingency there would be a total prohibition of trade with France, and that while gaining the trade of eight millions of people, they would lose the trade of twenty millions—facts which the public men of France must perfectly comprehend. But the people seem to be irritated beaause of the inactivity or incompetency of the army, and the constant boasting about triumphs in perspective. They disapprove also of the sinking of obstructions in the ports of the South, on the general principle that it is an unnecessary abridgment of the resources which nature has offered for increasing the world's riches. They are irritated also because the Government of Washington does not boldly declare the abolition of Slavery.

There is another consideration not without importance. The Secessionists here have recovered from their dismay after the rendition of MASON and SLIDELL, and are now working harder than ever. The Press is loaded with their arguments, which appear under all imaginable forms, some well disguised and others transparent enough, while they have actually commenced the distribution of tracts *à domicile*, like so many good missionaries, intent upon the regeneration of the public morals. Thus the French people, or at least those whose conversion is worth the trouble, find on their parlor tables, and free gratis, all the arguments necessary to excuse their consciences in recognizing the Slave Confederacy. The Union party have not resorted to any of these methods of molding public opinion, because they have been waiting to see their army decide the questions at issue with the sword. But they have had to wait so long for this kind of argument that it is now evident they would have done better to have taken some steps to counteract the flood of treason that has been poured out upon us, for there is no longer any doubt that its influence has been most pernicious to the Union cause.

The French Government is delighted at last at finding a reason for going to Mexico. Until now French Cabinet Ministers, I am informed, were in the habit of looking at each other in blank astonishment, and wondering why they were going to Mexico—why they were going to spend millions in order to collect a few thousands. But now, since the attack on their Minister, and especially on his baggage, the country can be assimilated in its political condition to that of Syria, and wherever anarchy exists there the French have a mission to fulfill. All at once the order has been issued for sending out an army of occupation, and it is embarking at the present moment. Our enemies in England are delighted at this event, because it looks like an intimidation or even a menace for us, in any case as a humiliation; but I do not think that the French Government thought of anything else in sending these 6,000 troops than of fulfilling a mission of public order, and, when this shall have been accomplished, of recalling them. If necessary to accomplish this mission, France will propose to the Mexicans a monarchy and a Prince; if the Mexicans have the good sense to crowd around and sustain JUAREZ, the mission will terminate with the restoration of order, and Mexico will remain a republic.

The movements of the privateer *Sumter* in the Mediterranean is just now one of the sensations of the moment among the Americans in Europe. It is supposed here that, if no Federal vessel arrives in time, she will commit a certain number of depredations in the Mediterranian and then sail for the South American coast. The telegraph reports a fight between the *Sumter* and an American vessel off Algiers, but we have no means as yet of ascertaining the truth in the matter.

There has been a little trouble this Winter about the presentation of Americans at the Court of the Tuileries. The officers of His Majesty's household pretend that last Winter Mr. FAULKNER introduced, unwillingly, no doubt, on his part, certain improper persons, or rather, perhaps, persons who did not behave properly when in the palace. To prevent a repetition of such conduct they demanded this Winter, when Mr. DAYTON sent in his first list, that he should add to the names of the individuals, as do the other Ministers, their titles or professions. This Mr. DAYTON could not do, since Americans have no titles and many of them no professions, and since to go into details on the personal history of each individual would be ridiculous. A correspondence ensued, and in the meantime the period fixed for the first reception passed by. Before the second one came off, however, which was fixed for Wednesday evening last, one of the officials of the Government, M. DE BILLING, called on the American Minister, and arranged the matter by simply accepting the Minister's assurance of the high respectability and worthiness of the parties who desired to be presented. I send you herewith the list.

Owing to the sudden turn in political affairs, or rather to the excitement that had been caused among the Americans by the apparent determination of France to join England in hostile measures against the United States, several gentlemen, whose names are on the list, desired to withdraw from it, feeling that in going to the Tuileries in such large numbers to be presented, would place them in an awkward position; but the Minister, whose judgment was no doubt better than their own, thought it better policy not to perform any act which would look like a demonstration, or which would provoke the attention of the French Government. MALAKOFF.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR ON AMERICAN MATTERS.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

As stated a few days ago, the destruction of Charleston harbor created a great sensation here, and while waiting for full information on the subject, those journals that whilom enjoyed the reputation of semi-official derived theirs and quoted largely from the Whig and Whig-Tory newspapers that have within the last twelve months shown themselves most antagonistic to the American Union. But it will, doubtless, be interesting to your readers to hear that the Emperor does not in any way consult these oracles on the subject, any more than does generally the public here. His Imperial Majesty, I can with the greatest confidence assert, derives much of his information on American subjects from an American gentleman with whom he is in the habit of conversing frequently on Transatlantic affairs, and who has lived so many years in Europe as to enable him to take a less prejudicial view of men, parties and political events in America than he could under any other circumstances. Yesterday, this gentleman had the honor of being summoned to the Tuileries, where he was, in the course of a long interview with the Emperor, interrogated, with evident interest, about the probable effects on the Charleston harbor of the sinking of the granite blocks; the geographical features of the region round the Potomac, the probable chances of the Secessionist Party succeeding in breaking up the Union, and more especially the parentage, education, character, and general antecedents of MCCLELLAN. The person of whom His Imperial Majesty demanded this information is acquainted thoroughly with the South and the coast line along the Southern States. He is a fellow-townsman of MCCLELLAN, was on intimate terms with the General's father, an Irish surgeon, who settled at Philadelphia, and who was noted for his kindness of heart, shrewdness of character and straightforward original manners, as well as his great success as a medical practitioner. Surgeon MCCLELLAN was also celebrated for the good advice he was in the habit of giving to the young folk of the city in which he lived, and gave, years ago, to the gentleman who yesterday enlightened the Emperor as to his habits and manners, some that was followed, and by being followed brought in Europe a young and unknown American, after a few years' steady industry, to a position honorable in the highest degree. After listening to the history of the respectable old Irish emigrant, who, his Majesty was also informed, from the rapid manner in which he performed the old-fashioned operation on those afflicted with tic doloreux was nicknamed "Cure tic doloreux Instanter," the conversation turned to the Commander-In-Chief of the United States army. If NAPOLEON was not already aware that Gen. MCCLELLAN was trained in the art of war at the military academy of West Point, and in the Crimean war with the "*Jeunesse etrangere*," which attached itself to the French army, he was on this occasion informed of it, as well as the high probity and unflinching strength of character which, irrespective of great intellectual qualities, would be sufficient to mark him out as one of the leading men in the American Union. Circumstances illustrative of them were brought forward, and the narrator of the previous history of the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army, with an honest pride, laid great emphasis on the fact, that if his parents were not obscure, they were the opposite of illustrious, in the sense generally attached to that word. The conversation then turned upon Charleston harbor. His Imperial Majesty seemed to blame the recent course of the Federal Government in relation to it, and said, if I remember rightly, that France would not think it necessary to pursue such a course were it at war with a neighboring nation. A clear and unprejudiced statement of all the facts connected with the course of policy and action of Mr. LINCOLN's Government was then made, some of which may interest your readers also. It was advanced that the harbor of Charleston is not, in the first place, irretrievably ruined, as some of the London papers have been asserting, and that there is no analogy between the circumstances of the American blockade and those of Europe. In the next place, that all the ports and harbors of America are the property of the Union, the Government of which possesses the right of doing what it pleases with them; and, thirdly, the necessity of keeping up a close blockade to bring the war to a speedy termination made it imperatively necessary that the harbor of Charleston should be temporarily destroyed in order to allow the Federal fleet to concentrate itself before the other two great Southern ports. It appears that the Federal Government has taken measures to ascertain whether the consequences of this step would be permanent or not before taking it, and found that the latter would be the case should the granite blocks be removed in the course of three or four years. Then his Imperial Majesty was informed that the assertions, such as those made a few days ago in the London journals, that for several hundred miles there is not another port for vessels under stress of weather to take refuge, are destitute of truth. The fact is, that by a slight cutting in Charleston harbor there could in time of peace be a much better port made than the ancient one, owing to the deepening of it by the sunken stones and whalers, even could they not be lifted, which was said to be a thing improbable; and that on the Southern coast line there are natural harbors, which, to make them fully as serviceable as that of the city lately destroyed by fire, only require a very trifling outlay. The charge brought against the Northerners of trying to injure what was meant for the benefit of all nations, for the purpose of satisfying a cowardly and spiteful instict, was refuted; and the unfair spirit pointed out which prompted some of the European journals to pass over in silence the destruction of nearly all the lighthouses within their reach by the Southerners. I do not know whether the Emperor on this occasion asked or not any questions respecting the probable chances of the Union being preserved. My impression is that he did; and, if so, must have had a clear *exposé* of the dissensions that agitate the secession camp. The gentlemen referred to I also think acknowledged that, having been brought up with slaveowners, he once thought Slavery a very pleasant institution, till he come to see some of its enormities that would hardly bear repetition; and in analysing the claims to rank advanced by nearly every Virginian, reduced them to the disgraceful gains of raising niggers to sell down South.

My impression is, I again repeat, that in substance the preceding paragraph formed part of yesterday's "conversation" at the Tuileries, but on this point I am not so certain as upon the other.

The French Press on the Imperial Speech.

From the Siécle.

The Emperor's speech has been rather financial than political. The chief of the Government has avoded pronouncing categorically upon the various questions which are pending. With the exception of a kind of consecration which the Imperial language gives to the recognition of the kingdom of Italy, it does not even touch upon the Roman difficulties, and speaks only vaguely of the reconciliation which may take place between the King of Italy and the Pope. Contrary to what several journals endeavor to accredit, the Emperor declares himself very clearly in favor of neutrality in the American dispute. So long as the rights of neutrals shall be respected, France will remain a spectator as of that civil war which, we trust, will finish by an approaching victory of the North over the revolted South. *We have expressed too often our hopes in favor of the Northern States of America, to render it necessary to return at present to that question.*"

From the Opinion Nationale.

The Imperial speech, which was expected with so much impatience, does not appear likely to make any great change in the aspect of political affairs. It is remarkably cautious and reserved on the great problems of external policy which await their solution in Europe. Poland and the East are not mentioned. Italy is only noticed to announce the continuation of the contradictory system to which it is subjected. As for Mexico, the Emperor speaks of the necessity of protecting our countrymen there, and of repressing outrages upon humanity and the law of nations. Not a single word about erecting a throne or of the candidates for whom it was said to be destined. On the civil war which desolates America, there is an important passage: "So long as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to form wishes that these dissensions may soon be terminated." *This significant phrase, of which we are most happy to take note, shows that the intervention talked of by certain French journals is a mere chimera, and fully justifies the system of neutrality which we have always advocated.* The Imperial Speech bears the stamp of the chief preoccupations of the moment. The situation of our finances holds the most prominent place. In terminating, the Emperor repeats what he has done for France, and flatters himself that the people, in spite of their sufferings arising from unforseen causes, does not throw the responsibility of their misfortunes on him, but does justice to his intentions. This testimony, which the Emperor bears to himself, the whole country will assuredly support. We believe, indeed, that few sovereigns have been animated with better intentions or more elevated sentiments. Few sovereigns have succeeded so well in giving an impulse to productive activity around them.

ENGLAND RESOLVED UPON INTERVENTION.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH OPINION NATIONALE.

An article in the *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, from the pen of one of its ablest and shrewdest *collaborateurs*, M. ADOLPHE GUEROULT, very adroitly reviews the results of the late MASON and SLIDELL *imbroglio*, and throws considerable light upon the efforts made by secessionist agents in France to array that Power on the side of the Southern Confederacy. It assumes, in the outset, that England has been, for some time past, seeking a pretext of quarrel with the Northern States, and that, intensely disappointed at the surrender of the Rebel Commissioners, she is now endeavoring to found her *casus belli* upon the stone blockade of Charleston harbor. In this connection, it reverts to the recent Sikh revolt in India, and after briefly sketching the military rigors inflicted by British armies upon the insurgents, pertinently asks how England would have liked an American recognition of NENA SAHIB. An article in the *Morning Post*, urging an intervention to stop the American struggle, is made the theme of satire and rebuke, and the journal in question is, with its compeers of the same opinions, exhorted to lay aside the transparent mask of hypocrisy, beneath which they declaim about the rights of humanity, barbarous proceedings, et cetera, and honestly avow the true secret of their wrath, viz.: *the need of cotton.*

"Let England," says the *Opinion Nationale*, "rush into an unjust war against America, if she sees fit; it will be a great misfortune for the whole world, but of which the responsibility will, after all, rest only on herself. But what occasions us a feeling of much greater chagrin is the hope openly enunciated by a portion of the English Press, that France may take the initiative in recognizing the South, and thus extract the chestnuts from the fire for England. On this side of the Channel, too, official journals allow an ill-concealed weakness for the South to peep out, from time to time, and, indeed, it is muttered in under tones, very subdued as yet, that France cannot hold back in this matter, from acting in concert with England."

Avowing his doubts until he shall see the fact, the writer goes on to scout at the idea of France lending herself to projects that must redound to her own danger. To enfeeble the maritime power of the United States would be to strengthen the great naval preponderance of England enormously, and France would be laughed at and trifled with by her rival when the deed was done. The refusal to destroy the remnant of the Russian fleets at Cronstadt in 1859 was wise in France, and greatly disappointed her designing ally. This attack upon America would be the reverse of that policy, placing France between a *folly* and a *weakness*, enabling Britain again to talk of making her "*pass through the eye of a needle*," and of "*sweeping French power from the Mediterranean.*" The writer hence deduces the certainty that non-interference is the wish of the country, which desires to economize its blood and treasure for nobler and more practical enterprises. With a eulogy upon the Italian campaigns, the expeditions sent by France to China, Syria, Cochin China, and Mexico, not to mention Rome, are, in turn, keenly criticised as being of doubtful utility. Five hundred millions to free Italy, milliards to reconstitute Poland, would be cheerfully accorded, but to scatter men, money and resources over the earth for vague and uncertain purposes, or in the quest of thrones for wandering princes, is not the mission of a great people.

The article thus terminates:

"It is out of the question to suppose that the Government itself, that M. FOULD in particular, does not feel the necessity of a reaction against the tendencies indicated. Now, to return to our starting-point, since it is clear that the intervention of France in the affairs of America would be not only useless but injurious, and might lead to the gravest consequences, we feel convinced that the English Press will have its trouble for its pains, that our own official Press will have wasted its Latin, and that France will not depart from the attitude of neutrality which her financial condition recommends and which, at the same time, accords with the most widely extended interests of her national policy."

THE FXPEDITION TO MEXICO—THE ADDITIONAL TROOPS SENT FROM FRANCE.

From the Patrié

We are informed that General of Brigade Count DE LORENCEZ, who commands the sub-diuision of the Moselle, has been appointed to the command of the expeditionary corps to Mexico. Colonel Staff-Major LETELLIER-VALAZER is appointed Chief of the Staff, and military Sous-Intendant RAOUL is charged with the administrative services of this corps, which will consist of 6,000 men, including the detachments already embarked on board the squadron of Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE. The troops will be taken from regiments actually in Algeria.

From the Presse.

The soldiers belonging to the garrison of Paris who are ordered to join the expeditionary corps for Mexico, are leaving daily for the different ports of embarkation. The most urgent orders have been sent from Paris to hasten the departure of the contingent, which will take place on the 1st of February, instead of the 5th, as formerly decided. Gen. LORENCEZ will embark on the 28th inst., at Cherbourg, on board the *Forfait*. The supplementary vessels will make straight for Vera Cruz.

THE THRONE OF MEXICO.

From the Patrie.

On the subject of the contradictory rumors in circulation relative to the candidateship of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to the throne of Mexico, we think we may say that the Court of the Tuileries proposes to assume the initiative in such a candidateship, but only when the success of the expedition under Gen. LORENCEZ shall have been secured, and in the very probable event of the Mexican people manifesting in an unequivocal manner a wish to be governed by a foreign Prince. Until that time there will be only confidential conferences between the Powers who take part in the expedition, in order to ascertain the feelings of Austria when the moment shall arrive to make formal propositions to her on the subject. The telegraphic dispatch from Vienna which contradicted the candidateship of the Archduke must be interpreted in the sense that the Court of Austria has not been yet called on for a diplomatic reply.

THE OFFER TO THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN DECLINED.

From the Vienna Ost-Deutsche Post.

Some French letters pretend that the treaty which is to confide the crown of Mexico to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, is to be signed in the course of next week. We have no hesitation in thinking that this statement is a pure invention. Austria does not at this moment find herself equal to her normal position. She is in one of those states of disquiet so frequent in her history. *But the dignity of the Empire and of its people has not yet fallen so low, that a proposition could be seriously made to a brother of its sovereign, to the grandson of the Emperors of Germany, and to a Prince of Hungary and of Bohemia, to accept a throne under the protection of French and English arms, in a distant part of the world.*

which has never in reality existed in a country where, with a Federative Republic which does not even show attachment and respect for its elected President, a monarchy is to be founded, and that by the aid of a French expeditionary corps. Neither can we think that all this statement is devoid of some foundation, and the probability is that an offer has been made on this subject at Vienna by he French Government. Our conviction, however, is that such a proposition could only be met by a positive refusal, and that if the insinuating and flattering form of the other has not allowed of a brief No, at least an evasive answer has been given. We can never believe, like the writers of the letters in question, that a treaty can be on the point of being signed.

ENGLISH INTERVENTION DENOUNCED.

From the London Herald.

The attempt to establish a permanent Government in Mexico by an allied occupation of the capital would certainly be unsuccessful; it would be a breach of the ordinary rules of international law. If France, Spain and England have claims to urge upon Mexico, let them urge them by arms if they cannot enforce them in any other way, but the moment the Mexican Government admits its liability, promises redress, and gives reasonable security for the fulfillment of its promise, the allies have no right to go further. The benevolence of the motives does not excuse the immortality of the act. The independence of Mexico has been recognized by all, and she has a right to enjoy that independence in her own way, even if that way consists in a fortnightly change of Presidents and wholesale executions, so long as she does not exceptionally maltreat the citizens of other countries.

We shall, no doubt, have very dark pictures of the condition of Mexico put before us, and shall be asked whether we can allow so fine a country to go to ruin. *But really we cannot afford to waste our money on a vain attempt to save it.* It was bad enough to ask the British tax-payer to pay for the collection of the interest and principal due to the Mexican bondholders. It would have been cheaper for him to have at once put his hand in his pocket and paid the debt himself. As it is, the bondholder may make up his mind to get nothing, and the tax-payer to disburse a large sum. This occupation of Mexico until the establishment of a permanent Government, or the conviction that such a Government cannot be had, will cost an enormous sum, and the bondholder may be perfectly satisfied that neither France nor Spain will let him get a half-penny until they have been repaid a portion, at least, of the costs of putting in execution for him. When the evacuation takes place, which will be a very long time before the establishment of a permanent Government, but not until an immense sum has been expended about it, a Convention will be concluded providing for the reimbursement of a part of this outlay, and for the payment of the old debt after that burden is discharged. But as that will never be the case, as the Mexicans will decidedly object, as soon as the foreign troops are removed, to pay for the expenses of their stay, a chief will arise with repudiation on his banner, and France, Spain and England, heartily tired of the whole affair, will waste no more good money after bad, but give up their own claims as hopeless, and leave the bondholder to look out for himself. *We protest against this most ill-judged intervention, from which no possible benefit can result to England or civilization.* We shall be dragged through the mire at the tail of France and Spain, and have to pay smartly for all the dirt we are compelled to swallow.

THE RECENT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

From the Journal des Débats.

The expedition, both in a military and political point of view, has assumed new proportions, and France joins to her fleet a respectable corps for landing, and the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico appears to be at present decided on. The Mexican question could not develop itself in this manner without its giving rise in Europe to comments more or less adventurous. They begin by stating that the French soldiers are about to seek in Mexico, less Mexico herself, than the solution of the most difficult problems which the present state of Europe now presents. How is it that there will be found in Mexico the key of the difficulties which have kept us for the last two years in uncertainty and uneasiness? How can the city of MONTEZUMA have kept in reserve for us that great blessing—the definitive peace of Europe? Naturally, no one does or can explain that circumstance with desirable precision. If in renouncing the idea of divining the results of our enterprise in Mexico, we calculate the chances of a prompt success, it does not appear that the military part of the expedition will meet with many serious obstacles. Unless the Mexicans are defended by their climate they are not sufficiently well-trained soldiers, whatever may be their personal bravery, to oppose to European troops any long resistance.

The writer then refers to Mr. SEWARD's note and the distinction drawn by that gentleman between an expedition and intervention, and between an intervention respecting the Republican Constitution and one which would favor a monarchical revolution; and observes that, although England desires the success of the French arms, she does not seem inclined to augment the number of troops sent out. The *Débats* then proceeds:

"We do not yet know what may be the feelings of Spain. Two or three of the Madrid journals have, however, spoken on the subject, and they state that the Spanish General in Mexico will not serve under the orders of the French General; and, as it is very improbable that the latter will receive any order from the former, this is a point on which preliminary negotiations are necessary to secure a common and efficacious action. But, what is most singular, is the reception given at Vienna to the account, whether false or true, of offers which are said to have been made to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. 'Austria now,' says the *Ost-Deutsche Post* in substance, 'is not yet so reduced as to accept such benefits.' It will therefore be necessary, according to that joural, that Austria should consider herself humiliated to receive, for an Austrian Prince, an empire of eight millions of subjects, like a gentleman, formerly rich, but now poor, would be insulted by alms being offered to him. What appears insupportable to the party of which the *Ost Deutsche Post* is the organ, is the idea that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN could not reign in Mexico except under the protection of a non-Austrian *corps d'armée*, and on the other hand, a Belgian journal yesterday stated that the nearest friends of the Archduke advise him to refuse the throne of Mexico unless France will engage to keep its army of occupation at Mexico and at Vera Cruz for ten years. Thus, during the last two days, another King has been spoken of for the Mexicans. But so many contradictory rumors, if they do not throw much light on the definitive issue of the Mexican Expedition, at least show that all the difficulties of execution inherent to a design of this kind have not at present been removed. This will explain the silence which the Emperor thought it proper to observe in his speech as to the ulterior destinies reserved for Mexico."

THE AMERICAN CAUSE IN ENGLAND.

Arrival of Mason and Slidell—Position of the Government—The Speech of the Emperor—Southern Tactics in London—Abolition Sympathies—The Sumter and Nashville—Recognition—Humiliation of Americans in England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

Yesterday, Messrs. MASON & SLIDELL, with their Secretaries, landed at Southampton, from the West India mail steamer *La Plata*, the very steamer from which they were expecting to land two months ago, when interrupted by Capt. WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*. The *Rinaldo*, in which they left the American coast, in a hurricane, not being able to make Halifax, ran for Bermuda, where the "pretended Ambassadors" enjoyed the hospitalities of the officials for a day, and then left in the same steamer for St. Thomas, where they met the *La Plata*. For the last week their friends in London have been rather anxious. They landed at Southampton without demonstration of any kind, were waited upon by the officers of the *Nashville*, and came to London. Mr. SLIDELL took the first train to Paris, to join his family, where he now is, unless the Dover packet was taken by some American cruiser and sent to New-York as a prize, in accordance with International law, as laid down by Mr. SEWARD.

Earl RUSSELL, you will see, does not agree with these interpretations, as I warned you he would not. No Power in Europe will agree to them, and any American officer who takes them as his guide will find himself in the same position as Capt. WILKES. I warn you that every act will be watched with a jealous eye, for cause of offence. If there has been a disposition to overlook small matters connected with the blockade and neutral rights, it exists no longer. The Administration dare not do it if disposed. Lord PALMERSTON is in power only by sufferance of the Conservative Party, which has been strengthened and consolidated by the civil war in America. He can be upset any day. When Parliament meets, the long-bottled-up thunders will find vent. It will no longer be Mr. GREGORY alone, demanding the recognition of the Confederate States.

The speech of the Emperor was rather a damper to those who expected immediate French intervention. Its saving clause, "as long as neutral rights shall be respected," is some comfort to Messrs. MANN and YANCEY. But the truth is, that the Emperor just now has his hands full of his own finances. His speech was for the Bourse. It was peace all over. He left the neutral rights question open for future action. Beside, greatly interested as France is in the settlement of the question, England is far more interested. For the Emperor to interfere now, would be to be the cat's-paw of England. Both want the chesnuts—the only question is who shall first put his hand into the fire. "You want them more than I do," says the Emperor, "so pull them out, *mon ami, Jean Bull!*"

Parliament meets in a week. The leaders have issued their invitations. The merchants and manufacturers are ready to come down on the Government with an overwhelming force. Mr. MASON has nothing to do but stand by with his jocund face, and see the fun go on. He will doubtless pursue the policy of "masterly inactivity" sketched out for him by the *Times* this morning, which has been followed by his illustrious predecessors. MANN and YANCEY have taken things very easy. Mr. MANN talks graciously with all his visitors; Mr. YANCEY smokes his cigar at the Conservative Club, like a philosopher, and both have left John Bull to fight their battle. Northerners have been far too eager, too excited, too busy. Have they appealed to the strong Abolition feeling of a large class in England, they have been met by the declarations of Mr. LINCOLN, the suspension of FREMONT, and all the evidences of a Pro-Slavery spirit in the Government. When you talk of sustaining the Constitution, they do not forget how often that Constitution has been denounced in Exeter Hall, by American orators, as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Prove that the Constitution is to be disregarded, and the freedom of the negroes made the first and great object of the war, and you would have a Northern party in England; but I cannot say that it would be a powerful one. The great mass of the English people do not vote. Those who do vote have little influence on the Government. Even the members of Parliament have less than is supposed. A few leading minds control everything. The most powerful sometimes are not those in office. The Conservative leaders are really in power, and permit Lord PALMERSTON to carry on the Government while he satisfies them. There is no doubt that those who govern England are very far from being fanatical on the Slavery question, and the course of Mr. LINCOLN in that matter has met with favor, at the same time it is used against the Abolition sympathizers with the North.

In its trial before the public opinion of Europe, which means the opinions of a few leading minds, the South has been fortunate in the quiet tactics of its emissaries, and not less so in the fact that so little news and so few papers come here from the South. Probably their cause would not stand better if more was known. It might be good policy to allow Southern papers a wider circulation.

The *Sumter* has been playing the mischief up the Straits. We hear of her one day at Gibraltar, next at Algiers, and then at Genoa. How many American ships she has plundered and burnt may never be known, and why she is allowed to continue these depredations, perhaps Mr. WELLES can inform us. Capt. SEMMES has written a letter to the London *Times*, not very respectful to the head of the navy; but he does not shine as a writer, and the English of her most gracious Majesty suffers little less at his hands than the American merchantmen in the Mediterranean.

Capt. PEGRAM, of the *Nashville*, is still in London, while his vessel continues to be watched by the *Tuscarora*, and the crews of the two vessels have fights in the grog-shops of Southampton.

After all the talk about the recognition of the Confederacy, I do not see what real advantage it would give her more than she now enjoys. The Confederate vessels have the same privileges with those of the North, in every neutral port. If there is any difference, they are treated with most favor. Could a formal recognition do more for them? And if such a recognition by England would be a cause of war, why is not the present state of things quite as much so? The European Governments are neutral now; they could be no more and no less after the recognition.

A Northern man in London is subject to many humiliations. Public opinion is against him. The newspapers, from the *Times*, *Herald*, *Standard*, *Post*, to the *Dispatch* and *Reynolds' News*, are, with two or three exceptions, against him. Not less so are the quarterlies, the monthlies and the literary weeklies. Even the *Athenæum* joins in the hue and cry. He sees the New-York *Herald* quoted as the highest and most reliable authority, and made the basis of scornful articles, even by such a writer as THACKERAY. He sees the speeches of LOVEJOY paraded in English papers, and terrible exposures of the corruptions of politicians and army contractors. Day by day he sees and feels contempt and hatred growing for everything American, until the name of which he was once so proud becomes a mark of reproach. How long are we to bear this, and what will be the end?

MONADNOCK.

THE TRENT QUESTION—MR. SEWARD'S DISPATCH.

From the London Times.

When Lord RUSSELL has, in like manner, and with equal conclusiveness, got rid of Mr. SEWARD'S other authorities, the unsupported propositions stand alone in their naked absurdity; and there is now no danger that any future belligerent will make any similar claims "on behalf of neutral rights," or trespass upon Mr. SEWARD's line of argumentation. We shall never again hear it seriously contended that a nation, by declaring war against another nation, can cut off all the kingdoms of the earth from their diplomatic intercourse with its own particular enemy. We shall never again find a pretension set up to treat diplomatic intercourse with an enemy as a breach of neutrality in a neutral. These claims were put forward for the first time by the Minister of that great maritime and commercial Power whose interest has always been to extend the rights of neutrals and to narrow the privileges of belligerents. They have been put forward by a Minister who seems to have been as ignorant of the real interests of his country as he has shown himself incapable of reading the text-writers or understanding the principles of decided cases. Our interest is all the other way. When we are at war our whole force is on the seas, and every belligerent right over neutrals counts for double, to us, what it would to any other Power. The very best thing for our power would have been to give Mr. SEWARD's absurdities the force of International law. But not even the authority of England could have impressed the stamp of currency upon such nonsense. We have sometimes in our character of belligerents made strong claims, and have drawn upon us the hostility of the world, but we never claimed to stop neutral ships and seize our enemies out of them as they were fleeing to a friendly country. We certainly never, in the highest flight of arrogance, declared that, if our safety demanded it, we should claim a right to set all neutrality at nought, and exercise lawless violence alike over friend and foe.

When dealing with such a reasoner as this, it is necessary not only to make our proofs clear, but also to make our resolves unmistakeable. Mr. SEWARD may, perchance, still be impervious to the reasonings contained in this State paper, although every European statesman will accept them as conclusive; but even he may learn from it what for the future he must not attempt to do. *Lord Russell is very explicit to the effect that, if a British ship be bona fide bound to a neutral port, no men, and no dispatches, will be allowed to be captured by any American cruisers.* Lord RUSSELL also declares, without hesitation, that "to detain, disturb, or interfere with packets engaged in the postal service—when sailing in the ordinary and innocent course of their legitimate employment, which consists in the conveyance of mails and passengers—would be an act of the most noxious and injurious character to the public interests of neutral Governments." These are acts which Mr. SEWARD is warned not to be betrayed by his own bad reasons ever again to attempt. To Mr. SEWARD's strange declaration that he is prepared, under certain circumstances, to disregard all law, there is no answer to be given but that which Lord RUSSELL gives—namely, that Great Britain would not have submitted to the perpetration of any such act. The answer is very complete, but the cotemporaneous arrival of the persons who had been kidnapped is a commentary which goes far to supersede the text. Practically, the declaration as to the inviolability of Post-office packet boats is the most important portion of this document, for it gives grave sanction to a doctrine which before rested only on the slender authority of a modern French jurist. This is very important. The rest was only necessary to efface the blot which Mr. SEWARD's ignorance had thrown over the public law of Christendom.

ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL IN ENGLAND.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The liberated Confederate Commissioners to England and France, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, accompanied by their Secretaries, Messrs. MCFARLAND and EUSTIS, arrived here this morning on board the Royal Mail Company's steamship *La Plata*, Capt. C. G. WELLER. A more literal restoration of the *status quo* could scarcely have been effected, so far as the four passengers themselves are concerned, as by a singular coincidence they have come to England in the very steamship which they would have made the Atlantic voyage a couple of months ago but for their forcible abduction from the *Trent* (in which vessel they were proceeding from Havannah to St. Thomas to meet the homeward steamer *La Plata*) by Capt. WILKES, of the *San Jacinto*. Nine weeks ago this morning—on Wednesday, the 27th of November—the *Plata* arrived in our docks about 11 o'clock, bringing the tidings of Capt. WILKES' outrage upon the British flag; and within an hour or so of the same hour today, the *Plata* again arrives bringing the captured Confederates to our shores.

It appears from the statement of a gentleman who has accompanied them home that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL left Fort Warren, at Boston, where they had been confined, on the 1st of January, the first intimation of their release being conveyed to them by the arrival of a tipstaff to tell them to go out of their prison. Mr. SLIDELL asked him for his papers, to know his authority for the course he was taking. The tipstaff replied that he had none, on which Mr. SLIDELL declined to leave, but he at length yielded to the solicitations of Col. DYNECK, the commandant of the fortress, who begged him to go, as he knew the man, and that no papers could be produced. The four prisoners were taken from Fort Warren in charge of the tipstaff and six marines, without any officer, and conveyed forty miles in a small steamtug to Cape Sable, where they were transferred to Her Majesty's gunboat *Rinaldo*, Captain HEWITT, which was lying off to receive them. The *Rinaldo* bore up for Halifax for four days, and was then driven by the violence of the storm that was raging to Bermuda. They all landed at Bermuda, and remained there one day. Admiral MILNE ordered the *Rinaldo* to take them on to St. Thomas to catch the mail steamer for England, offering the Commissioners, however, if they preferred it, to send them on in Her Majesty's ship *Racer*, but they expressed themselves well satisfied with the *Rinaldo*, and accordingly proceeded in her. She left Bermuda on the 10th inst., and arrived at St. Thomas on the 14th, about two hours before the *Plata* sailed for this port.

The health of the prisoners has not offered in any way by their confinement in Fort Warren, although *they describe both the prison and the treatment they received as being very bad. Capt. Hewitt, of the Rinaldo, did everything in his power to testify the kindly feelings of the British Government towards the prisoners*, and to promote their comfort on board his ship; and they speak in the same manner of the behaviour and conduct of all the British officers, both of the naval and merchant service, with whom they have come in contact.

Mr. SLIDELL left here by the 11:30 A. M. train for London; whence he proceeds to Paris, where Mrs. SLIDELL and family are awaiting his arrival. Mr. MASON followed by the 3 o'clock train, a telegram having been received from Capt. PEGRAM, who is in London, that he would wait there to meet him.

There was a considerable crowd of persons collected on the dock-quay when the *Plata* came alongside, as, indeed, there always is on the arrival of a West India mail steamer, and the number was undoubtedly increased as the news spread that MASON and SLIDELL were on board, curiosity to see the four men whose case has figured so prominently before the world during the last two months, and who are said by the *Times* to have cost this country a million sterling apiece, having drawn some people to the spot. There was, however, not the least attempt to get up any sort of demonstration on the par of the spectators; not a cheer was raised, and when the released prisoners left the *Plata* they passed on shore, and to their hotel, just as any ordinary passengers.

Some of the officers of the *Nashville* waited upon Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to pay their respects, immediately on the arrival of the *Plata*.

THE ARRIVAL OF NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

From the London Times.

The arrival of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL is a matter of but little importance. The action of the two Governments is not likely to be influenced in the smallest degree by the representations of those two gentlemen. They will be objects of a little curiosity, and nothing more. They will, probably, with the good sense which has distinguished their section of the American people since the war begun, keep themselves perfectly quiet in London and Paris, and wait the events that are at hand. Inactivity is indeed, their most masterly policy. Better would it be for the Confederate cause that they were behind the gratings of a Boston prison than that they should mix themselves up in the discussions which will be shortly arising in the Legislatures of France and England. In this country we like to go our own way, and do things in our own manner. *That there is a large party in the House of Commons which will endeavor to urge on the Government a policy of interference in the American struggle, cannot be doubted.* The reticence of last year and that respect for the feelings of the North, which has been so ill-repaid by Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet, will hardly be found in the coming session. The cry of misery and anger from hungry operatives, or millowners scared by the prospect of insolvency, will be loud and painful. There may be a temptation to a Confederate representative at such a time. The self-restraint that has been such a contrast to the mingled querulousness and boasting of the North, may possibly be abandoned in favor of a more active policy; but to yield to such a temptation would be the greatest mistake that the Confederates could make. Mr. MASON is an old politician, and he will understand that in the position he now fills he cannot serve his country better than by inaction and silence.

A NEW MANIFESTO OF MR. YANCEY.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: A friend has to-day called my attention to an article in a copy of your paper of a late date entitled, "Equality of Negroes and Nutmegs—Speech of Mr. YANCEY." Under that head you insert a few sentences, less than a quarter of a column, purporting to be "a speech of Mr. YANCEY," made at Montgomery, Ala., in May, 1858, in favor of the African Slave-trade.

Not many days previously I am informed that there appeared in the columns of one of your morning cotemporaries an article asserting that I was in favor of reopening the African Slave trade, and that to that end I was "for the repeal of all laws prohibiting the importation of negro slaves," and also reproducing a letter of mine on that subject.

I must presume that these articles had a more important object than to prejudice me personally, or even to inform the British public of my opinions. I must rather suppose that their aim was a far more dignified one—namely, to ask the judgment of the English Government and public upon the claims to recognition of the Confederate States, which I, in fact, represent in Europe, and which, it may rightfully be supposed, will be to a considerable extent influnced in their policy upon the African Slave-trade by the known views of their public men. In that view only can my individual opinions be of sufficient importance to be canvassed in three daily London journals; and in that view alone do I consider that such articles call for any notice at my hands.

I have made but one speech on the African Slave-trade, and that at the time and place noticed by you. It occupied nine hours in delivery, and I have never seen a report of it. I cannot at this day say what I said or did not say in

sion of which could not increase the freedom or the happiness of one human being in the world, either in this generation or in any that are to come.

No, my dear Sir, if you would promote the cause of America, of Ireland, of Great Britain, of humanity itself, speak and act in every case, and without qualification, for the American Union.

I do, indeed, know that too many of my countrymen, heated by passion, think and feel differently; but for me, who have not only seen but felt, in every hour of my life, and in every condition, the inspiring and elevating influences of such a political constitution and such a country, without seeing a single act of injustice committed on any one, or suffering a single injury myself, there can be but one loyal wish—namely, that I may die, as I have lived, a citizen of the unbroken American Union, and may leave to those who come after me, as we received from those who went before us, all its honored institutions, unimpaired and reinvigorated.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours, &c.,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To SMITH O'BRIEN, Esq., Killiney, County Dublin, Ireland.

A NOTE FROM HON. C. F. ADAMS.

The following letter has been addressed by Hon C. F. ADAMS, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, to the Chairman of the recent Peace meeting held in the Tower Hamlets:

LONDON, Jan. 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 17th inst., communicating to me a copy of the resolutions unanimously adopted at a meeting convened for the purpose of expressing the public satisfaction on the receipt of the gratifying intelligence that the prospect of a war with the United States had been averted. I beg, in turn, to express to you my satisfaction at receiving the assurance from you of the sympathy of the great majority of Englishmen with the people of the United States at this moment, when the latter are so deeply engaged in a contest for the fuller practical development of great principles which lie at the foundation of their own, as they do of all free institutions, wherever they are, or may be hereafter established. I have the honor to be, etc., CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN SPAIN.

THE TONE OF THE SPANISH PRESS—INTERVENTION OPPOSED.

From the Iztacusun, Jan. 4, 1862. (Democratic.)

Our wishes for the abolition of Slavery are on the point of being accomplished. The Senate at Washington has passed the first reading of a *projet* which breaks forever the chains of Slavery throughout the United States. The law will be passed before the 22d February. * * * * * *

The infamous stain of Slaverry is about to disappear forever from the chosen land of freedom. * * Democracy, in despite of the calumnies of its foes, manifests itself humane, noble, generous on all sides. It is the ruling idea of the age. * * It solves problems the most difficult. * * In the new as well as the old world it opens the gate of salvation to modern social arrangements. * * Eternal honor to the illustrious Republics of the *Northern States*.

In case of war, England, it is said, will exact from Spain the recognition of the Confederate States. We fear that the unfortunate Ministry of the African tendency will want energy to resist this exaction. * *

From the Iberia, Jan. 5, (Progressive.)

By what right can England or any other Power require Spain to acknowledge the independence of the Southern States? Is Spain in a condition of dependence on England that we must share in its rancors and strifes, and give ourselves entirely to its interests?

The last news from Cadiz, 4th, is, that at 1 o'clock there anchored in that port a Confederate war steamer, said to be the *Nashville*.

This vessel had landed some Federal prisoners at Havana, and that authority having consulted the Government here, the latter has directed the *Sumter* shall not be saluted, because Spain does not recognize the Southern States as belligerents.

The time has come for the Spanish Government to take a decided stand on this international question. Will it know how to interpret worthily the honor and the interests of the nation? We shall soon know.

From the Iberia, Jan. 5.

Slavery has ceased to exist in the United States. The strife now pending beyond sea exhibits a character eminently socialistic, and that amid contention and difficulty, light or serious, every circumstance tends to the germination of prolific seeds destined to bring round our social perfection. By this humanitarian determination the Northern States have entitled themselves to the sympathies of all lovers of progress, and desire the extinction of old traditions effete for any good. We have long regretted this transcendental measure was not adopted long since.

From La Discusion, Jan. 5.

DAVIS cannot deny the Spanish mission to his old friend SOULE. We must admit this mission would be a liberal present to Spain. To no Government besides do such things happen. Spain is military, but submits to be priest-ridden; brags of being Spanish, and permits itself to be imposed on by foreigners; confesses itself to be liberal, yet places itself side by side in Naples with the old Carlists; and now, above all, comes SOULE with some whisky. The devil will have much to do to help laughing at CALDERON'S policy.

From the Diario Espanol.

SOULE is our comrade in our supposed Republican projects—he who is, perhaps, in sympathies, the worst enemy of Spain.

From La Discusion, Jan. 5.

We don't like to believe it. However, our Government accustoms us to things the most absurd; but it does appear to incline to the South, to the rebel States, in the tremendous war going on in the United States. This is another proof that on all sides it takes up the worst cause—in Italy the slavery of the nation—in America the slavery of men. Whence have issued all the fillibustering expeditions? From the South. What party has ever striven to annex Cuba to the Republic? The Slavery party of the South. Those rebel States will not be able to maintain themselves as a Republic unless they should have Cuba, and they will do everything possible to match that island from us. Consequently, the action of the Government would be eminently hostile to our native country. There is still something more worthy of condemnation and censure. The *Spanish Government* is propitious to the *Southern States* because instigated by the *English Government*, entangled in a labyrinth through the American complications.

The other day the Administration journals spoke of the influence of France and England in Italy, and contrasted it with the independence enjoyed by the Government of Spain, and forgot that when we were declaring war against Morocco, we had to assure England we would not go to Tangier—that we would not occupy points in the Straits which might menace the point in the Straits which England holds, wrested from us—and will it possibly be that, in following the tow of England by offering asylum to its vessels in the Cuban ports, we shall recognize the South, which would be equivalent to exposing ourselves to a declaration of war on the part of the Northern States? All this confuses us, because we fear everything from the present Administration.

The Government feigns great respect for parliamentary usages—for publicity; and yet does all without looking to public opinion—without even learning the views of the Cortes. A treaty has been made with Venezuela, and in what respect has the Cortes noticed it? It made and unmade a treaty with Morocco, and is about to make another, and the Cortes has not looked at it. We have made a treaty with France and England, to go and attack Mexico, and nothing of this is yet known to the Cortes! Will this Government, which maintains only the affectation of liberty, on the question of the United States, proceed in like manner? We fear it much. Miserable Government! in ideas, reactionary; in conduct, inert.

From El Contemporaneo, (Moderate,) Jan. 6.

The first dispatch, dated Washington, Dec. 5, says: "The Senate has pronounced the extinction of Slavery."

This humanitarian measure will have the approval of the civilized world.

The second dispatch touches us more nearly; it will rouse the patriotism of all Spaniards who do not support the present Administration. It says: "In case of war with the United States, the English Government will *exact* from Spain *the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.*"

It is natural that England, whose exaction in relation to Tangier was complied with, should shape others of the same cast, bearing on her disagreement with the American States.

What opinion the English must have have of the Spanish Cabinet, is demonstrated by a single word in the preceding dispatch, "English Government *will exact!*" * * * * * *

Should the case unhappily occur, we know no remedy for the maintenance of Spanish honor than "the downfall of an Administration *accustomed* to yield to *English exactions.*"

From El Pueblo. (Extreme Democrat.)

England desires us to recognize the Southern States. How magnanimous, how worthy the country of Marlborough!

From La Correspondencia. (The Organ of Calderon Collantes, the Foreign Minister).

The Press shows alarm at a telegram from London which says: * * "That the English Government will *exact* from Spain a recognition of the Southern Confederacy."

The Spanish Government knows what is due to its patriotism and its dignity, and will, in no event, pass beyond the strict *neutrality* it has determined upon, as well in the intestine difficulties of the United States as in what may hnppen with *England.*

From La Epoca, 16 Jan. (Organ of Gen. O'Donnell.)

Upon the absurdity founded on a telegram that *England* would require from *Spain* a recognition of the Southern States—news which we are surprised to see accepted by any Spanish Journal—*La Discusion* goes so far as to say Mr. SOULE will return to Spain as Envoy of the Confederacy. *La Discusion* may oppose the Administration as much as it likes, but that is no reason for allowing events, whose results would debase, not the dignity of the Administration, but of the Spanish people.

From El Clamor Publico. (Liberal.)

Speaking of the Administration only, we should think it possible, since it has already accustomed us to conclusions no less absurd—that the news passing from mouth to mouth in respect to a telegraphic dispatch, that our rulers think of recognizing the Southern States.

The strife between the Pro-slavery and the Abolitionist States is now passing its most critical period, it being certain that notwithstanding the flattering nature of first impressions, nothing now indicates either an early termination of the struggle, nor which will be the successful party. This consideration alone should suffice to prove how unwise and hazardous would be the measure which public rumor says the Administration which, happily, is in power, is inclined, if not resolved, to take.

It seems to us, recognition of the South and declaration of war against the North, would be precisely the same thing.

The consequences of such inopportune course would probably compromise our good name, our interests, our retention of the Antilles and our future in that magnificent portion of the world, if there should be any repetition of the grave errors of the diplomacy of the *servile Union* on other foreign questions of moment, so that we cannot credit the whisperings about the inclination of our Mandarins on a matter so fraught with terrible eventualities. But, if these rumors are well founded, it must be confessed, that the Government acting in such sense, would fall into the madness of repeating, with much worse result, the conduct it pursued and is pursuing toward Mexico, where, if it be not doubtful that our arms will be successful, it is at least problematic if our ulterior relations with that Republic, after the war we are waging against it, will be of a character more friendly and satisfactory than heretofore between that country and its ancient sovereign, or of character more in harmony with the wants and the inclinations of both nations.

The Government, if it do not exclude entirely all such trivial considerations as prudence, as common sense, cannot declare in favor of the Secessionist States of North America, until the war, every day more earnest, which they commenced against the North, is brought to a conclusion, and their independence of that great and powerful State of which they lately formed an integral portion, and achieved under the Star-Spangled banner an importance of very doubtful attainment in a separated condition, can be recognized by the European Powers as assured and established.

Be it as it may as to the future lot of the Slave States, and returning to our primary object, we attain it by declaring that which touches the Spanish Government, for the sake of its own honor, is to avoid becoming an agent of Great Britain, and for efficient care of our own transatlantic possessions and interests, to hold itself, as well in American disturbances, as in any that may break out between St. James' and Washington, to the most absolute and strict neutrality. We purposely insist on this point, because we know what certain Governments understand as neutrality as regards Italy. That neutrality is reduced, and only by material impossibility, to not aiding by arms the Powers broken down in that Peninsula, and not fighting against the King VICTOR EMANUEL.

Thus far we speak only of facts—but what if we should reason from principles—on that ground the Federal cause is holy—for it is the cause of humanity, civilization, progress. Fighting, sweeping aside all obstacles and compromises, and exposing itself to foreign as well as civil war, with the first maritime Power, is equivalent to making itself worthy of the gratitude of all the world, without distinction of color, country or race. Fighting to abolish Slavery, that social crime and leperous contradiction in the Anglo-American Republic, is to render to humanity the best service any nation can. But apart from this, we cannot forget how often Cuba has been menaced by the fillibusters from the Southern States, and, in fine, its sale offensively proposed by Mr. SOULE. We look to the Government of Washington respect for to the rights of Spain in the New World, by respecting her territorial possessions.

From La Discusion, Jan. 7.

As far from truth as is falsehood—so widely differ absolutist and reactionary diplomacy from Democratic diplomacy. In proof we publish a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, on the belligerent character of the Southern rebellion.

Mr. SEWARD has elevated himself to the rank of the most eminent diplomatist in the world. It is true, lofty characters must be sought among great nations, and nations only are great which are free, Democratic, holding the consciousness of imprescriptible rights.

The Confederate Steamer Sumter.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated Jan. 20, gives a most interesting account of the dashing cruiser's doings in the Mediterranean:

"You will have already heard by telegraph of the arrival of the *Sumter* in this bay. On Friday night a message was received here saying that she had left Cadiz, but that her course was not known. As the wind was favorable for the passage of vessels through the Straits to the westward, it was thought not unlikely that she would steam for Gibraltar with the object of intercepting the many Federal merchantmen homeward bound. On Saturday morning signal was made from the lookout on the summit of the rock that the *Sumter* was six miles to the eastward, capturing two large Federal ships. The news, as may be imagined, caused the greatest excitement, and everybody rushed out to catch a glimpse of the privateer and her prey. The seizure was accomplished simply enough; no defence could be made. A boat's crew was sent on board, the Federal flag hauled down, and the thing was done. The cruiser was evidently used to her work. No time was lost in searching the prizes, the few valuable effects were removed, the match was lighted, and in another moment the blazing ship was fast drifting away with the current. When evening closed, the flames were still visible, darting upward in fitful flashes on the eastern horizon. The first ship taken was laden with sulphur, consigned, as the master endeavored to make out, to BARING BROTHERS, but as Capt. SEMMES afterwards remarked, sulphur being the principal ingredient of gunpowder, and its exportation from England being just at this time prohibited, it was considered as well to destroy it, especially as the master had no papers to show. The other vessel taken, a large bark, proved to be laden with an English cargo, so she was released, and came in here yesterday. In the evening of Saturday, the *Sumter* anchored in this bay. On Sunday, I went on board, most anxious to see the celebrated craft that has led the Federal navy a dance over so many miles of ocean. When going alongside, I could scarcely believe that so poor a vessel could have escaped so many dangers. She is a screw steamer, with three masts, a funnel strangely out of proportion to her size, and a tall, black hull, so high out of water that she gives you the idea of being insufficiently ballasted. Four 32-pounders peeped from her sides, and a large 8-inch pivot gun was on her main deck forward. Before she was fitted for her present work she was a passenger ship, running between New-Orleans and the Havannah. Her unsightly appearance arises from the alterations that have been made in her decks. In order to afford more accommodation, and give more cover to the engines and guns, a light, temporary flush deck has been built over what was originally the only deck of the ship. This raises her an additional 10 feet out of water, and at the same time dwarfs her masts and funnel. She is crank and leaky. Her engines are partially above the lower deck, and, with the object of preserving them from the effects of gunshot, they are surrounded by a cylindrical casing of six-inch wood covered with half-inch iron bars—a very poor protection against an eight-inch shot. Her officers and crew number 90 in all. The latter are a hardy, devil-me-care set of fellows, ready for any work—men who would stick at nothing. They are of all nations—even the Irish brogue was among them. The commander, Capt. SEMMES, is a reserved, determined looking man, whose left hand knows not what his right doeth. He received me most courteously, and took me over his ship. I expressed my astonishment at his escape from Martinique, when, with great clearness, and with the assistance of a diagram, he showed me how he had run the blockade—deluded the *Iroquois*. Capt. PALMER may be surprised to learn that he was beaten at his own weapons. The Confederates discovered the nature of the signals that were to made from the shore when the ship got under weigh, and the trap was laid accordingly. As the evening gun fired, the cable that held the *Sumter* to the wharf was loosed, and she darted out under the shadow of the land, to the southward. At the first turn of her screw the signal blue-lights blazed from the shore, and the *Iroquois*, at full steam, made for the south of the harbor to intercept her. Keeping near the land for a few miles, Capt. SEMMES suddenly put his ship about and ran in a northerly direction, while the *Iroquois* continued her course, and in three hours the two vessels were fifty miles apart. The French ship which, it will be remembered. Capt. PALMER mentions as having left the harbor at the same time, was, he will be be happy to learn, no other than the *Sumter* doubling back to the northward.

The Case of Dr. Ives.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that the Secretary of War has sent to Fort McHenry, on the charge of being a spy, a person named IVES, employed on the New York *Herald*. IVES pretended to be a special correspondent, and had undoubtedly been sent to Washington on the special mission which he does not seem to have prosecuted with any great degree of success. But he is really one of the *Herald's* editorial staff, and has been for a year past one of the most voluminous contributors to its editorial columns. His special department has been that of personal abuse of individuals who had rendered themselves in any way obnoxious to this notorious sheet. He has been the literary bully of that concern, and was undoubtedly selected as the most suitable person to coerce Secretary STANTON, as he had coerced so many others, into a position of trembling servility to its behests. The country is to be congratulated that we have one man, at least, who cannot be thus bullied into subserviency to the *Herald*.

But the immediate object of my writing this note is to call Collector BARNEY'S special attention to the case of this man IVES. For some reason, as yet unexplained, and under influences which can only be conjectured, Mr. BARNEY appointed him to a sinecure in the Custom-house, *which he still holds*. The appointment was made at the time when the *Herald* was filling its columns day after day with the most malignant vituperation against the editors of the *Tribune*, the TIMES, the *Independent*, and every other paper which did not accede to the doctrines of the *Herald* on the subject of Slavery. Mr. BARNEY knew that IVES was at heart a Secessionist,—that he had been a prominent writer on the *Daily News*,—that he was a close personal friend and toady of BEN. WOOD, and was believed to be in his pay,—that he was a man of notoriously bad personal character, and, as a political writer, venal, unscrupulous and malignant to the last degree. He was an open and unqualified supporter of BUCHANAN'S Administration to the very last, and a vehement and vituperative opponent of Mr. LINCOLN throughout the Presidential canvass. He had never done anything, at any time or anywhere, to entitle him to the confidence of the Government, or of any officer or agent of it. He had never done anything but fill the columns of the *Herald* with the most malignant vituperation of the men who had been fortunate enough to incur the hostility of that sheet.

Now I should like to know, in the first place, why Mr. BARNEY ever appointed such a creature as this to a position in the Custom-house; and, in the next place, I should like to know whether he intends to keep him in office during his imprisonment as a rebel spy at Fort McHenry. Yours, &c., LOYALIST.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Unfortunate Accident—A Bill to Regulate the Sale of Spirituous Liquors—The Broadway Railroad Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1862.

The Senate, when the hour of meeting came last evening, was minus a quorum, and therefore adjourned. The members of this body seem to have been peculiarly unfortunate in their personal matters. Only a few days since, the mind of Senator HENDERSON, one of the most accomplished members, was found to be in such a condition, that his friends thought it necessary to remove him to the care of Dr. GRAY, at Utica. And yesterday, in the accident upon the Harlem Railroad, at Pawlings, Senator CLARK, of the Twenty-third District, was the person most injured. He was sitting near the stove in the front end of the first car. Hearing the cry that a train was running into them, he arose, and was moving back to avoid the stove, when the shock came, and he was thrown against the corner of the ladies' saloon, cutting the flesh down to the bone over the right eye, and otherwise straining him and bruising the cords of his neck and head. The shock rendered him insensible for an hour or two, but he thought best to come on as soon as he was able. He is now at his boarding-house, as comfortable as could be expected, and if he experiences no drawback, will probably be able to attend to his usual duties in a few days.

The House met, at the hour designated, and listened to the reading of the journal. Then, hearing that the Senate was not in session, adjourned to allow members to listen to EVERETT'S lecture upon the great questions of the hour. To-day has been "general order" day in the House, and it has been engaged upon the discussion of bills in Committee of the Whole.

In the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Senate was called together by the Clerk, and to provide for similar cases in future, Hon. JAMES A. BELL was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and information to this effect was sent to the Governor and the Assembly. Mr. WOODRUFF, of New-York, introduced a bill supplementary to and amendatory of the law regulating the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, passed in 1857. It provides that every Commissioner of Excise shall enter into suitable bonds for the payment of all moneys received by him for licenses, fines, and so forth, with two responsible sureties, for the rendering of a statement of all such moneys received, and of fines still uncollected or in litigation, and for the payment of all these moneys within ten days from making such statement; that the Commissioners of Excise may grant licenses upon the application of any ten respectable citizens of the district affected; that, in the case of druggists and others selling for like purposes, it shall be provided that none of the liquors sold must be disposed of upon any of his premises; that the Commissioners of Excise in any county where there is an incorporated city, haveleave to sit ten days longer than provided in the original act; that no liquors be allowed to be sold on Sunday in any place nor on election days, within one-fourth of a mile of the polls, or upon the decision of the Supervisor, and the giving of proper notice, within one mile; that the various Police Departments be compelled to make a yearly exhibit of all places selling liquors by quantities less than thirty gallons within their precincts, and to report also all violations of the provisions of the original law, or of this amendment, and provides penalties for the violation of any of these provisions Almost the whole session was consumed in the discussion of a bill relating to the Erie Railway Company, in Committee of the Whole, and when the Committee rose they simply reported progress. The conflicting interests of the Erie and the Central Railroads were somewhat involved, and gave spice to the debate. The bill was one growing out of the transfer of the Erie Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, and providing for the consolidation of the Buffalo Branch with the main trunk, without increase of capital stock, and conferring the same privileges upon the new company, as upon the old company, in regard to other lines of railways of which it makes use, having especial reference to those, of course, in New-Jersey

The Broadway Railroad Bill is substantially the same as that introduced last year. Whether the names of the grantees are the same or not, I have not examined the bill sufficiently to say; but the general provisions of the bill are the same. It is in the hands of the Railroad Committee, having been sent there on motion of Mr. TALLMAN, of Westchester, who introduced the bill and without objection from any quarter. Indeed, no one doubts that the action of the Committee will be perfectly honest and based solely on the merits of the bill. Unless I am greatly mistaken, however, the bill will receive some important amendments before it becomes a law, even if the Committee and the Legislature should come to the conclusion that the public convenience requires a railroad in Broadway. I doubt very much whether any such valuable franchise will be granted to any private company *in perpetuity*. It is quite right and proper that those who undertake the risk of such an enterprise should have a fair opportunity to reimburse themselves and make a fair profit. But a grant for ten or twenty years is quite enough for such a purpose. Nor do I believe the Legislature will leave the company at liberty to lay down just such rails as they choose,— o build and run just such cars as they choose,—to run as often as they choose and no oftener,—to give passengers seats or not as they choose, or to consult solely *their own* convenience in utter disregard of the public convenience, as the railroad companies now in existence habitally do. The mere *clamor* against a Broadway railroad has had its day,—but the public will exact some security for their own rights in the premises.

It is a hard time for the railroads now, and one cannot calculate with much certainty upon their regularity. Up to this hour—half-past 3 o'clock—no train up, on the Hudson River Railroad, has made its appearance to-day, and the Express train up last evening was nearly three hours late, owing to a series of accidents to its locomotive. The cold nights and warm days have their effect upon the constitution of iron, as well as upon the human system, and the constant alternation of heat and cold is terribly trying to railroad machinery especially, for it is subjected to violent tests, both in itself and in the condition of the track. H.

Senator Wilson on the Hospital at Alexandria.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following abstract from a speech made by Senator WILSON, in the Senate some days since, is calculated to awaken a painful alarm in the minds of thousands throughout the country, who have dear relatives in the army, exposed to the dangers of disease; and, moreover, as the officers of the Medical Department of the army are in it most unjustly brought under a most disgraceful suspicion of inhuman carelessness to the comfort of the sick, I trust you, Sir, who have visited some of the hospitals of the Potomac, and *know* that they are clean, comfortable, and well provided with food, medicines and delicacies for the sick, will say a word in their defence, and relieve the anxieties of the mothers, fathers, sisters and other relatives, to whose hearts this most unjust attack will carry many a pang.

"Mr. WILSON said there were complaints from all over the country about the Medical Department of the army, and he (WILSON) had no doubt that department was wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the army. He had seen certificates from sick soldiers that they had actually to go to the swill-tubs to enable them to live in the hospital at Alexandria. There were 'reports' from all the hospitals that were disgraceful to the country."

Two hours' time would enable Mr. WILSON to visit every hospital in Washington and Alexandria, and learn the truth or falsity of "reports," and it seems very like great carelessness and great wrong on his part for him to stand up in the Senate and thus strike terror into the hearts of the people and hurl disgrace on the Medical Department on no other grounds than those furnished by "reports." This is a very unsafe basis for complaint in the Senate. As to the reports from *all* the hospitals and the other unfavorable things said of the Medical Department, they have had their origin with persons whose interference and advice the medical officers have not considered necessary to themselves. A soldier in hospital is not always a pure type of perfect manhood; indeed, he is very often coarse, low, difficult to please, and hard to manage; yet he is withal well provided for by the Medical Department, and if he suffers for bread, beef, soup, chicken, wines, &c., &c., the Surgeons in charge of the hospital where he may be are alone to blame. The statement of Rev. Mr. WESTON, of Trinity Church, printed in the TIMES, who has just visited the army, says that no army was ever so well provided for, bountifully fed and in such good physical condition, and gives a noble contradiction to these "reports" of "nobody in particular," upon which these charges in the Senate are founded. Mr. HALE'S elegant remark: "There is a perfect *jam of dead logs* in the Medical Department" is about as true as his recent remarks concerning the Mason and Slidell rendition. If Mr. HALE will take the trouble to visit the Department he will find that there are many of his officers many years younger than himself, and that there are none who look older than he does, and that no man in the Department can be pointed out who has not done far nobler and better service in his position during this war than Mr. HALE in his comfortable seat in the Senate.

The astonishing health of the army in a malarial region on the Potomac, and the small mortality in the hospital lists, notoriously true as it is that most of their dead are sent to them in a dying condition, (most of them men who should never have been admitted into a regiment,) this astonishingly healthy condition ought certainly to give some proof of the efficiency of the medical staff, since no other staff, military or civil, does anything for the health of the troops. This grand and undeniable fact will satisfy the public mind and kill the "reports" which have reached the ears of Mr. WILSON and Mr. HALE. M.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1862.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 12, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81 R.		90
20,000	U. S. 6s '81 C.	b30	90½
5,000	do		90
1,500	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Ln. ⅜ yearly		87¼
1,000	Ill. Co'pon Bs. '79		80½
9,500	Ill. War Loan		78
2,000	do		77¾
21,000	Tenn. State 6's '90,		45
40,000	do	b15	45
1,000	Virginia State 6s.		53
500	do		52½
31,000	Mo. State 6s		42
5,000	do		42½
10,000	do	b30	42¾
13,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.		49
8,000	Cal. St. 7s		81½
500	do		81¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		96½
2,000	E. R. 3d m. bs. '83		95
2,060	Hud. R. S. F. B.		102
5,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.		86
5,000	M. C. & C. Bold.	s30	98
3,000	Mich. C. 8 ₱c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.		100
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. s ₱c. B		98
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. Bs		89½
1,000	Terre H. & Al. 1st M		90
7,000	Pacific R. 7s Gtd. by the State of Mo.		38
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		92½
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M		41¾
2,000	do		42
2,800	Tol. & W. 2d M.		44
5,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.		99
2,000	Cle & Tol. S. F. Bs.		83½
8	Am. Exchange Bk.		79
17	do		80
10,000	Am. Gold		104¾
1,500	do		104
10,000	do	b30	104¾
10,000	do	b20	104¾
10,000	do	b15	104¾
20,000	do	b10	104¾
20,000	do	s30	104
85,000	do	s30	104
10,000	do	b60	104¾
19	Del. & Hud. Canal.		94
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	b10	99
60	do		99½
300	do	s60	99
250	do	s30	99
75	do	b10	99¾
333	do		99¾
75	do	s30	99¾
50	do	b10	99¾
20	N. Y. Central R.		80¾
150	do	s30	80¾
750	do		80¾
400	do	b30	81
100	Clev., Co. & Cin. R.		107¾
5	Gale. & Chicago R.		66¾
300	Erie Railway		34½
100	do	s10	34¾
100	do	b15	34¾
100	do	b60	34¾
100	Erie Railway Pref.		57¾
100	do	b30	57¾
10	Harlem Railroad		12¾
50	do		12¾
200	Harlem R. Pref.		30¾
800	Reading Railroad		41¾
50	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	51½
10	do		51¾
50	do	s10	51¾
250	do		51¾
300	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		21¾
100	M So. & N. I. G St'k.		41¾
25	Panama Railroad.		113¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. Sc'p.	s60	56¾
150	do	b60	57
10	do		56
300	do		56¾
50	do	s60	56¾
50	do	s30	56¾
50	Clev. & Toledo R.		42¾
400	do	b10	42¾
700	do	b30	43
1,000	do		42¾
300	do		43
100	do	s15	42¾
50	Chi. & R'k I. R.	s60	53
100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	b60	62
65	do		61¾
33	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.		20

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou		89¾
10,000	do		89¾
88,000	do	b30	90
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	b10	45
5,000	do		45
5,000	Missouri St. 6's		42
1,000	U. S 6s '68. Con.		90
8,500	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Ln. ⅜ yearly		87¾
20,000	Tre. 7 3-10 p.c. Nts		98¾
5,000	Fir'k City W. Ln.		100¼
5,500	American Gold		104¾
12,000	do		104¾
5,000	do	b20	104¾
10,000	do	b60	104¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60	90
75	do		99¾
215	do		99¾
50	do	s60	98¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	80¾
100	do	b30	81
150	Erie Railway Pref.		57¾
100	do	s30	57¾
100	do	s15	57¾
100	Erie Railway		34¾
100	do	s10	34¾
100	do	b30	34¾
100	do	s30	34¾
100	Reading Railroad		41
100	do		41¾
150	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30	67¾
25	Mich. Cen. Railroad		61¾
50	do	s60	51
100	do		51¾
50	do	s30	51¾
60	Panama Railroad.		113¾
250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.		56
50	do	b30	56¾
100	do	b60	56¾
800	Clev. & Toledo R.		43
200	do	s15	42¾
50	do		42¾
200	do		42¾
100	do	s10	42¾
100	Chi. & R'k Island R.		53¼
50	do	b15	53¾
100	do	s30	53¾
100	do	b3	53¾

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The Street was electrified to-day by the news from Roanoke, which, coming through rebel sources, and conceding the extent of the disaster to the Confederate forces, was deemed conclusive of the most overwhelming National victory. The excitement on the Stock Exchange was even less marked than the general congratulations among all classes of business people outside. The utmost joy is exhibited that the beginning of the end of the great rebellion is now in view, and that the very seat of the Confederate usurpation at Richmond is amazed and paralyzed by these repeated manifestations of the National power. The accounts later in the day from Tennessee and North Alabama contributed to the good feeling pervading the Street, and loyal men begin to feel that the disaster of Bull Run is not only repaid with compound interest, but that the triumph of our arms in the Southwest is about to restore the free and honest exercise of the Union sentiment to the State of Tennessee.

There was a further rise of ¼@½ ₱ cent in prices on the Railway Share list from yesterday's latest sales, making the rise since Monday 1½@2 ₱ cent. The advance on the Railway Mortgages was from 1 to 2 ₱ cent., under a strong investment demand. The National Securities were steady, awaiting the course of negotiation under the new Treasury bill. American Gold was active at 104@104¼ ₱ cent., the sales at the Board being nearly or quite $300,000. In some of the Southern State Stocks sales were higher, 45 ₱ cent. being paid for Tennessees, and 63 ₱ cent. bid for North Carolinas. Virginias rose to 53 ₱ cent. The successful military and naval events in these States have some influence on speculative buyers. The amount of business done in New-York Central shares was not above the ordinary daily average; the bids were advanced to 80¾@80¾ ₱ cent., without bringing out much Stock. There were large sales of Cleveland and Toledo, advancing to 43 ₱ cent. The other Westerns were ¼@1 ₱ cent. up from yesterday's rates. Late in the afternoon the Share market was steady in prices, but less buoyant than earlier in the day. New-York Central and Toledo continued the favorites. The following were the last prices at 5 o'clock:

N. Y. Central	80⅞	Michigan Central	51⅛
Erie	34½	Michigan Southern	21⅜
Erie Preferred	57½	Michigan Guaranteed	41½
Hudson	38⅜	Illinois Central	56
Toledo	42⅞	Panama	113½
Rock Island	53¼	Pacific	99
Reading	41⅛	Missouris	42⅜
Galena	67¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	90

The following were the bids for the City Bank Shares to-day:

New-York	85	Bank of the Republic	80
Merchants'	83	Bank of N. America	75
Mechanics'	90	Metropolitan	86
Union	85	Continental	69
America	94	St. Nicholas	75
City	102	Marine	90
State of New-York	74	Commonwealth	70
Commerce	77	Park	92½
Chatham	70		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages; sales of Erie Thirds as high as 95 ₱ cent.; Michigan Centrals at par.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	98½	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	84½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₱c.	85½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	Pac. R. 7 ₱c guar. by Mo.	38
N. Y. Cen. 7s. conv. '76	105	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c., '75	92½
Erie firsts, '68	106	T. H. & Al'n 1sts 7 ₱c.	90
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	77½	T. H. & Al'n 2ds, 8 ₱c.	43
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13¼
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	102	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	32
Hudson thirds, '75	84½	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Hudson convert, '67	75	New-Jersey C. seconds	102½
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100¼	Chi. & R. I. firsts	99
Harlem seconds, '64	94	L. E. & Wabash firsts	74
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c. '69-72	98	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds.	44
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱c. '82	99¾	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	103
Cl'l. Bur. & Q. 8 ₱c.	98	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	93
Mich. So. 7 ₱c. firsts,	89	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	83¼
Mich So. Ass'ed Bonds.	69	Mil. & P. du C. firsts, prf.	74
Northern Ind. firsts	87	Mil. & P. du C. 2ds. pref.	51½

The Market for Money is easier to the Stock Brokers at 5 ₱ cent. on select, and 6 ₱ cent. on miscellaneous collateral. After the sailing of the *Arabia*, nothing of moment was done in Exchange. The rates left off 114½@115 ₱ cent., the fe

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY THE FOURTH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WONDER; OR, A WOMAN KEPT A SECRET.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Judging from the reports which reach us from the rebels, the success of the Burnside Expedition has thus far been greater than its most sanguine friends have dared to hope for. Not only has Roanoke Island, with its formidable batteries, been captured; not only has the rebel gunboat fleet, under "Commodore" LYNCH, been almost totally destroyed; but our forces, not satisfied with these important advantages, have pushed on to Elizabeth City and captured it, and at last accounts were approaching Edenton, with a view, probably, of ascending the Chowan River to cut off communication with Norfolk by railroad. The Chowan River is navigable for large vessels as high up as Murfreesboro, near the Virginia State line, and at this season, when the waters are high, our light-draught gunboats would probably find little difficulty in ascending still higher. The first news of the rebel defeat at Roanoke Island reached Norfolk on Sunday, and was soon followed by the announcement that Elizabeth City had fallen into our hands. The city was fired, but whether by our shells or by the inhabitants, is not yet certain—the rebels say the latter. There was a rebel force of three thousand effective fighting-men on the Island, and of these, the Norfolk papers say, not more than seventy escaped; the rest being killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Their estimated loss in killed and wounded is three hundred of the former and one thousand of the latter. Among the wounded is O. JENNINGS WISE, son of the Ex-Governor and now General. The General himself, it appears, found it convenient to be sick about the time the fighting was to commence, and remained at Nag's Head, on the sand-spit opposite the island, until the rebels began to get the worst of it, when he started for Norfolk; but, as he had not arrived there at last accounts, there is a possibility that he has been captured. The rebels are very disheartened at their defeat, and admit it to be a very serious one.

The expedition of the National gunboats up the Tennessee River to Florence, Ala., was a most successful one. All the rebel craft on the river were destroyed—six steamers being burnt by the rebels themselves, and three being captured, one of which was a half-completed gunboat, with a large amount of lumber on board. A rebel encampment, commanded by Col. CREWS, was also destroyed, and two hundred stand of arms and a quantity of clothing and stores captured. But the most important result attending the expedition is the development of the sentiment of the inhabitants along the river. All accounts agree in stating that our forces were received everywhere in Tennessee and Alabama with the liveliest demonstrations of joy, and that the Old Flag was looked upon as the harbinger of their deliverance. Great numbers of men offered themselves for the service of the Government, and a number were enlisted at once for the gunboats. So delighted were the people of Florence that they were desirous of giving a ball in honor of our officers. The Railroad bridge at Florence was not destroyed.

The important report reaches us from Central Kentucky that the National army is in motion, the roads having rapidly improved in the last week. Gen. NELSON'S Division is marching along the Glasgow Turnpike, with the view, probably, of flanking Bowling Green, and Gen. MITCHELL'S Division had crossed Green River on Monday, marching directly toward that rebel stronghold.

Letters were received at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday from Col. GARFIELD, in which he joyfully announced that he had just received orders from Gen. BUELL to push forward and clean out all the rebels in Eastern Kentucky.

The enemy, according to the Louisville *Democrat* of Sunday last, are reported gathering in force at Travesville, on the Kentucky and Tennessee line, about fifty miles below Somerset. The next fighting of Gen. THOMAS' command will probably be near that place.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier*, of the 3d inst., says that HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S command is at the headwaters of the Kentucky River, in Letcher County, about thirty miles from Pound Gap. The men are said to be suffering from the want of proper food and clothing.

The latest intelligence from Savannah, received from the rebels, represents that the city is being strongly fortified, in anticipation of an attack. The National gunboats still hold their position at Wall's Cut, leading into the Savannah River above Fort Pulaski, and out of the range of its guns. Some skirmishing is reported to have taken place at Port Royal Ferry, near Beaufort.

Capt. HENRY DAVIDSON, of the Tenth Kentucky Regiment, has arrived in Louisville with some of the trophies of the Logan's Fields fight. One of them is a division flag, bearing the motto "We choose our own institutions and collect our own revenue."

The rebel Congress has passed a bill to appropriate two millions of dollars for the benefit of the State of Kentucky. Kentucky will no doubt be glad to get the money.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Teutonia*, which passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, we have advices from Europe one day later than by the *Jura*. She left Southampton on the evening of the 18th inst. She brings no later market news.

The United States gunboat *Tuscarora* had been ordered by the British authorities to leave Southampton waters, and had taken up a position near the Needles. The rebel steamer *Nashville* was still allowed to remain at the dock. There had been no confirmation of the report of a naval engagement in the Mediterranean in which the *Sumter* had figured.

The holders of United States bonds had been disgusted by the announcement made by Secretary SEWARD, that after the rebels are subjugated the Government will feel itself bound to restore destroyed harbors or open better ones. They see in this announcement the prospect of an indefinite addition to the amount of the National debt on which it will be difficult to pay the interest.

In addition to the *Teutonia's* news, we give letters from our London and Paris correspondents, and voluminous extracts from our files by the *America* and *Jura*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition for the entire confiscation of the property of rebels, and emancipation of the slaves, was presented by Mr. KING, of New-York, who also presented a memorial from merchants and underwriters against alteration of the Pilot laws. Homœopathic petitions were also presented. The bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians was passed. The Fortification bill was again debated, and finally passed. A bill for the establishment of a National Foundry and Furnace, was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Warden of the Jail in the District of Columbia—the object, as explained by Mr. WILSON, being to get the Jail out of the control of Marshal LAMON, under whom the greatest outrages are perpetrated upon colored persons. The bill was referred. The Treasury Note bill was then taken up, and Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, proceeded to address the Senate. He was disposed to vote for the measure, though he would prefer it without the legal tender clause. He was followed by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, who opposed making the notes a legal tender. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, proposed an amendment, which was adopted, that the notes authorized in July also be received in payment of public dues. The amendment of the Finance Committee, with regard to the payment of interest in coin, was adopted; also, the amendment striking out the provision that the notes may be exchanged for bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest; also, the amendment setting aside the proceeds of the public lands, confiscated property and duties on imports, as a special fund for the payment of interest. Some other verbal amendments were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a preamble and resolution was presented from the Judiciary Committee, setting forth that HENRY WIKOFF, a correspondent of the *Herald*, had transmitted a portion of the President's Message for publication before it was laid before Congress, and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring him before the Bar of the House for contempt, he having refused to state before the Committee from whom he received it. The resolution was adopted, and at a subsequent stage of the proceedings WIKOFF was brought in. Having been asked by the Speaker what he had to say in extenuation, he replied that he could not give the Committee the information required, on account of an obligation of secrecy. The House not being satisfied with this answer, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep the prisoner in close custody until he should conclude to give a more satisfactory one. The Chevalier was accordingly taken to jail. The Senate's amendments to the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill were agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to legalize the acts of the New-York Common Council relative to providing for the families of volunteers; to enable the United States to take land at Fort Hamilton and other places for purposes of defence, and to require security from receivers of Mutual Insurance Companies in actions. Notice was given of bills to levy tolls upon certain railroads competing with the lands, and to amend the General Railroad law. A bill was introduced in relation to assessments for improvements in this City. The concurrent resolutions for the appointment of a Commission to revise the Assessment laws were called up, but were again laid on the table after a brief debate. A resolution to adjourn over from the 20th until the evening of the 26th inst., was laid over.

In the Assembly only a brief session was held, the Chamber being appropriated to the use of the State Agricultural Society. Favorable reports were made on the bills to allow certain military officers to administer oaths out of the State; to enlarge the powers of Notaries Public, and to authorize the banks to hold stocks of the State or United States. The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill abolishing the offices of Inspector of Gas Meters and Superintendent of Weights and Measures. A general bill to enable aliens to hold real estate was also reported. A hearing will be had before the Railroad Committee, on the subject of the Broadway Railroad, on Tuesday afternoon next.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Central Republican Committee, held last evening at the headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, resolutions were passed indorsing the conduct of Hon C. H. VAN WYCK, one of the Congressional Investigating Committee, in exposing the frauds that have been practiced upon the Government, and censuring Hon. IRA HARRIS, for voting in favor of JESSE D. BRIGHT, Senator from Indiana, retaining his seat in the Senate after having been proved a traitor.

The lecture of FREDERICK DOUGLASS on "The War" attracted a large audience at Cooper Institute last evening. After an introductory address by Rev. H. H. GARNET, and a song by the HUTCHINSONS, the orator proceeded with his address, occupying over two hours. He made a strong appeal for immediate emancipation.

Government agents have chartered the following vessels: The side-wheel steamship *Fulton*, 2,307 tons, built in 1855, and belonging to the New-York and Havre Steamship Company; the three-deck ship *George Washington*, 1,534 tons, built by TAYLOR, at Chelsea, Mass., in 1851; the three-deck ship *De Witt Clinton*, 1,079 tons, built by PERINE, PATT & STACK, of this City, in 1848; and the new ship *Gen. Butler*, 1,000 tons, now at Bath, Me. These vessels, having been chartered for the Butler Expedition, are under orders to proceed to Boston with all possible dispatch.

Judge SAMPLE ORR, of Springfield, Mo., who was candidate for Governor of his State in 1860, and was narrowly beaten by the now deposed traitor CLAIB. JACKSON, announces that he is prepared to run for the office again next Fall, if the people manifest a desire to have him do so. He says he will not stand in the way of other men, or consent to a division of the Union vote, and that he will only accept an election as the unmistakable choice of the people.

Capt. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, and not C. S. HOFFMAN, is Adjutant-General in FOSTER'S Brigade, which is with BURNSIDE'S Expedition.

MICHAEL WALSH, a private in the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment, has been arrested and handed over to the civil authorities of St. Louis, by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He is charged with having murdered FRANK MIXEN in that city two years ago, and there is but little doubt of his guilt.

A man giving his name as J. N. HENDRICKS, and claiming to be a native of Ohio, has been arrested in Chicago on suspicion that he was acting as an agent of the rebels. He had persuaded a lithographic artist to print about $300,000 of Confederate scrip of the denominations of $100 and $50. The artist notified the police of the propositions when they were first made to him, but they allowed him to complete his work, and when he had been paid for it arrested Mr. HENDRICKS with the bills in his possession. He now claims that it was his intention to defraud the rebels.

The Syracuse *Journal* learns from family friends of Gen. SUMNER, that about ten days ago he reported himself at headquarters as ready for duty. Gen. MCCLELLAN immediately replied, that as the services of so brave and experienced an officer would be invaluable to him when the advance of the army of the Potomac took place, he would ask as a favor that he (Gen. S.) would take the intervening time for repose and recuperation, and assured him that when the advance took place, he should have his place in the foremost column.

An interesting case has just been decided by Justice CLERKE, sitting at Special Term of the Supreme Court, respecting the rights of property of public corporations and the power of the Legislature to make contracts for the City of New-York. The decision is in an action brought by ROMEYN VAN VALKENBURGH to compel the consummation of a purchase of land made by a Commission, under an act of the Legislature authorizing the Commissioners to select and purchase a site on which to erect a Court-house for the Fourth District Court, and providing that the premises should become the property of the City. In the Common Pleas—Special Term—before Judge BRADY, an interesting case was yesterday argued, involving the question whether the defendant in execution is bound to pay the auctioneer employed at Sheriff's sales, and also whether long usage of employing auctioneers by the Sheriff now entitles that officer to the services of an auctioneer, and legalizes the excess of fees charged in consequence.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour yesterday, at essentially unchanged prices. Wheat was inactive, having been held above the views of buyers. Corn was in more request, and was firmer. The principal movements in Provisions were in Bacon and Lard, which were steady. Sugars and Cotton attracted rather more attention. Coffee, Molasses, Metals, Rice, Oils, and Naval Stores were quiet. Whisky was plenty and cheaper. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Live Stock Markets exhibit unusual changes this week. Beeves are in light supply, and ½c.@½c. higher, with an active demand not fully met. The best cattle brought 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb., and good steers went readily at 9c. Calves sold briskly at former rates. Sheep are plenty, and 25c. per head lower. Some extra fat sheep were sold at extravagant rates; in one case, at $25 per head. Live hogs are in light supply, and ¼c. higher. Stock all sold.

The Victory of Roanoke Island—Good News from Gen. Burnside.

The long suspense in regard to the destination, and the tremulous fears concerning the fate of the Coast Expedition under Gen. BURNSIDE, are at last happily relieved by the news which we receive from rebel sources. The first work of our forces was to be the seizure of Roanoke Island, the key of the North Carolina Sounds, and the attainment of a basis on the mainland from which operations might be undertaken against more vital points. That Island has been captured after a sharp conflict, in which the killed and wounded count up to many hundreds, and the prisoners in our hands to thousands; the armed rebel vessels cruising in the Sounds have all been captured or destroyed; Elizabeth City, some forty miles north of Roanoke, and on the inland water-route to Norfolk, has been captured; and, at latest advices, our gallant troops were pushing on to Edenton, on the Chowan River, apparently with the object of ascending that stream, and seizing the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, connecting Norfolk with the South, or, perhaps, pushing inland even as far as Weldon, and obtaining possession of the Wilmington and Weldon, and the Raleigh and Gaston roads, the most important lines of railway communication in the Southern States. It hardly seems possible, however, that after leaving a force sufficient to guard his prisoners on the island and hold the position, and leaving another body to hold and defend Elizabeth City against approaches from Norfolk, BURNSIDE would have dared to venture thus far into the enemy's country with his remaining troops. But, on the other hand, it may be remembered that the fleet under his command, as might be seen by the list and armament of his vessels which we published yesterday, was a very large and imposing one; that one or two armed steamers could without difficulty guard thousands of beaten and disarmed prisoners; that a single gunboat could guard the Pasquotank River, on which is Elizabeth City; and that thus there would still be at least forty gunboats, of various kinds, and—putting our loss of men at the highest figure given by the rebels—twelve or fifteen thousand troops, flushed with victory, ready for operations in any other quarter. And from all we know of Gen. BURNSIDE, he is just the man, of all men now in the field, likely to illustrate by some daring act a war into which he has thrown all the energies of his chivalric soul. The truth, however, both in regard to the first battle and the prospect of further operations, will undoubtedly be in our possession immediately.

That our loss was considerable can hardly be doubted. The rebel position was naturally a strong one, and was well fortified, and defended by at least five rebel regiments, besides being supplied with heavy guns. Our troops had to land on the southern end of the island, and advance some miles before reaching the rebel intrenchments, and during the advance it was that the enemy brought his artillery into play upon our columns. Even the rebel newspaper, however, gives, unconsciously, the highest testimony to the steadiness and unflinching courage of our troops in the face of a cannonade; for, it says, "the places of the fallen were quickly filled." While proud of the important victory our army and navy have thus gained, and hopeful of even greater results from the Expedition than we now know, we shall await with the deepest anxiety the details in regard to those who may have fallen in defending the still glorious, though assailed, flag of the Republic.

These results of an expedition, about which our first news was that only of disaster and misfortune, are most cheering, and reassure us in the faith, that, notwithstanding temporary mishaps, the indomitable valor and perseverance of our soldiers and sailors will yet achieve the purpose for which they have taken the field—the destruction of the rebellion and the reëstablishment of the unity of the Republic.

The success of the expedition, and the victory which has crowned its first essay, taken in connection with the recent triumphs of our arms in the West, will raise high the hopes, the spirits, and the patriotism of the country. It is another in the uninterrupted series of successes which have recently followed our every encounter with the rebel enemy. Within little over a month, we have had Prestonburgh, Mill Spring, Fort Henry, and Roanoke Island; and in these four engagements not less than twenty-five thousand of the enemy have been routed and scattered. Any moment may bring us news of the battle now pending at Fort Donelson; any day may bring us tidings of a general engagement between the great host of loyal soldiers and of traitors in central Kentucky; a very short time, and HALLECK'S masterly combinations must insure the fall of the rebel stronghold at Columbus; we await, daily, intelligence of a final and a decisive battle in Missouri. If Providence vouchsafe continued success to the armies of the Union, it will not be long ere this huge and infernal revolt shall be crushed out, and the Republic again stand before the world in all its ancient glory, one and indivisible.

Napoleon III. on the American Question.

The oracle that sits in the Tuileries has given forth a voice, yet no man is sure of the meaning thereof. The Emperor declares that, "so long as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to the utterance of wishes that these dissensions may soon be terminated." These are fair words, certainly, yet the London interpreters tell us they are a "threat." "It is Jacob's voice," say they, "but the hands are the hands of Esau." There is, perhaps, a little spite in this. The journals that now exert themselves to give a menacing interpretation to the words of the French Emperor are precisely those that have persistently predicted that NAPOLEON would signalize the opening of the Legislative Body by a declaration of his purpose either to intervene in the war or to recognize the Southern Confederacy. And we may well place over against the sinister constructions of the hostile British Press, the fact that the Imperial declaration is unanimously accepted by French journals of every complexion, as a frank reiteration of a strictly neutral policy in American affairs.

But it is folly to give an absolute interpretation to a declaration which is in its very nature conditional. As often happened in the old-time riddles, we hold the reading of the enigma of the Imperial policy within ourselves. If our cause were on the wane, it would not be difficult to find a pretext for asserting that neutral rights had been infringed. The blockade is itself a perpetual limitation of the rights of neutrals, and if there were a prospect of its indefinite maintenance, it would need no more than that very fact to form the groundwork for intervention.

But France and Europe now find they have to do, not with the testamentary document of a moribund nation, in which flaws are to be picked, but with bulletins that announce the new-born energies of the Union, in a series of death-blows aimed at the Rebellion.

However sinister, therefore, NAPOLEON'S declaration might seem under different circumstances, as the case actually stands with us there is a favorable aspect in which the speech can be viewed. It proves that whatever hostile intentions the Emperor may entertain, he is compelled to postpone them for the present. He must have fully realized that the conflict has now reached a point at which a solution of the American question lies within a very definite period of time. His declaration, therefore, simply announces that it is necessary to await the progress of events. He conditions this waiting, indeed, on our strict observance of the rights that are due to neutrals, but this is the only condition he could attach to it. It is obvious that if we violate the rights of neutrals, the offended Power will proceed to obtain satisfaction in some way. Beside, NAPOLEON has all the assurance man can have that the United States is not only willing to allow all the nations their rights and privileges, under international law, but is resolutely determined that they *sh all* receive them.

In this disposition the events that have occurred since the date of NAPOLEON'S speech are of a character to give a powerful confirmation to his newly-defined position of neutrality, and to solidify into a principle what may have been assumed but as a temporary policy. It is not too much to say that the successes of the past fortnight have been of more importance to the triumph of the Union cause than all the previous successes of the campaign. The Emperor, accustomed to estimate the strategic bearing of military operations, will mark how the brilliant victories on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, achieved since the date of his speech, alter the entire character of the campaign. One would suppose also it would weigh for something in Europe that the victory at Mill Spring has pierced the centre of the enemy's line in Kentucky, and cleared the rebellion out of half that State—that the brilliant operations of Gen. GRANT have opened a passage for us through the entire State of Tennessee, and into Alabama, which is a Gulf State—that the Burnside Expedition holds two hundred miles of the Atlantic coast of Virginia and North Carolina, and is even now pushing on from the success at Roanoke Island to the capture of Norfolk, the most important seaport on the Southern coast, and the chief source whence the military supplies for the rebellion have been drawn. The *liberating* character of the National armies is not less signally attested by the fact that wherever they penetrate into the heart of the revolted territory they are hailed with tears of joy, while the pretended unanimity of the South is further disproved by the fact that there are this day over a hundred thousand men from the Slaveholding States fighting in the National armies to reëstablish the Union.

It seems tolerably clear therefore, that whatever may be the prospect for the distant future, for the present, we have gained the grand essential—time. For the present, it seems the Government may count upon being left to deal with the rebellion unimpeded, and with its whole strength. Of course, this is all we ask.

A STEP FURTHER.—Mr. SEWARD'S reply to Lord LYONS' representations of the sympathizing sorrows of the British Government at the destruction of the port of Charleston, was so sufficient, that he probably did not think it worth his while to make it more conclusive. Otherwise he might have added that even if our Government had permanently closed that harbor, it would have only accelerated a little a certain and quickly impending fate. For Charleston, instead of being a flourishing port, has been in its decadence for ten years and more. In spite of the great progress of the whole country in population and in all material prosperity during that period, Charleston fell back. At the census of 1860, its population proved to be 2,400 less than at that of 1850. Its wealth diminished proportionably. No harm would have been done to the State of South Carolina, or, what is of more importance, to the people of the United States, by the utter destruction of the harbor of Charleston. Its little commercial importance has for years been steadily and surely diminishing; and it has small claim upon the attention of our Government, except as the nest in which treason was hatched and brooded. Slavery and such political purposes as those of Charleston, kill commerce and destroy harbors far more surely than stone fleets.

Loyalty in the Slave States.

Those dear friends of the people of the United States who weep and wail and gnash their teeth because we have plunged into "a fratricidal war", merely from "the lust of territory"—which is the name they give to the slight objection we make to the violent disruption and utter destruction of the Republic—exclaim from time to time that the North is wanton and wicked in its persistence in the war, because "it is in no danger, and can make peace to-morrow by simply withdrawing its troops within its own frontiers." Passing by the fact that the North was in imminent danger from this insurrection, which if not put down would result in the transfer of Washington to the possession of the insurgents, and in attacks upon the soil as well upon the rights of the Free States, we look round for these Northern frontiers behind which we are so earnestly counseled to retire. What determines them? for North and South are mere relative terms, and South Carolina is north of Georgia. Is it parallels of latitude? Missouri, the local Government of which is, or was, under disloyal rule, is far north of Kentucky, which is and ever has been under loyal rule, and which furnishes troops by the thousand to the National armies. Does Slavery determine these frontiers, and are the "Northern" boundaries coterminous with Freedom? Maryland and Kentucky, whom no threats have been able to force, no intrigue to juggle from their loyalty, are both Slave States. Do State lines and State rights mark out these lines? Where then are the homes of the loyal East Tennesseeans, who furnish regiments to the armies of the Union, and take batteries at the point of the bayonet? Where those of the loyal and courageous Western Virginians—within or without this Northern frontier?

Finally, are these Northern frontiers, so visible far away across the water, so invisible to the keenest sight near by, formed by the great rivers of the country, which would be the natural boundaries of different nations inhabiting it? The Potomac separates the loyal State of Maryland in two. From the loyal counties of Northeastern Virginia, and the Tennessee, along which our triumphant flotilla is sailing amid the welcoming shouts of the dwellers upon its banks, flows a broad navigable stream, through three Slave States, dividing one of them twice, and bearing now the National flag upon its waters into the State of Alabama, which was the seat of the first rebel Government, and in which, nevertheless, the inhabitants of one district have solemnly declared that their representative shall sit nowhere but in the Congress of the United States of America. They are right; he shall sit there, and more speedily, perhaps, than they expected he would when they made the declaration. For the frontier of the North, mole-eyed, mammon-blinded men of Europe, is the seaboard of the Gulf, and the line that stretches westward on the upper confine of Mexico; and the frontier of the South lies along the southern border of the Great Lakes, and the line that stretches westward from them and passes north and west of the little island of San Juan.

ANOTHER HIRELING OF THE HERALD IN LIMBO.—Accounts from Washington show that vengeance is pursuing like fate the agents and representatives of the *Herald*. No sooner is IVES fairly lodged in Fort McHenry, than a colleague, that saucy adventurer WIKOFF, receives a touch of Governmental discipline, the House of Representatives having voted to place him in confinement until he answers a question propounded him by a Committee of that body. A portion of the annual message at the opening of the extra session appeared, it may be remembered, in the *Herald* prior to its submission to Congress. This bit of enterprise has been traced to WIKOFF, who, strange to say, had admission at the Executive mansion, and when a question was put by the Committee as to the source from which he received the manuscript, the fellow declined to answer on the ground that he was pledged to secrecy. His contumacy has been properly noticed by the House.

It is a matter of curious interest to see how the *Herald* will treat this business. IVES it threw overboard pitilessly, denouncing him freely as a spy and traitor, although he was simply doing the *Herald's* dirty work in the fashion the *Herald's* dirty work has always been done. But WIKOFF has a hold upon the *Herald* which cannot, we suspect, be lightly unsettled. His connection with the editor of that infamous sheet is evidently intimate, confidential, inseparable. He is known to have used it freely at Washington to obtain not only news but numberless contracts, the profits of which have been shared in this City, the dread of the *Herald's* unscrupulous slander and venom operating upon the fears of the weaklings whom WIKOFF selected for his operations. In short, he has filled a department of the *Herald*, never vacant since that paper originated—the bureau for the assessment and collection of black mail. And even if his employers should be driven to the desperate expedient of repudiating him to acquit themselves, the public will be in no degree misled by the hypocritical disclaimer. Everybody entirely believes that both IVES and WIKOFF are thoroughly representative of the *Herald's* cowed but latent treason, its profligacy, impudence, falsehood, and treachery, and will refuse to make any distinction between the master and his confidential agents. In both cases it is the *Herald* which suffers rebuke and punishment.

THE DELAY OF THE TAX BILL.—"Fiscal measures," says NAPOLEON, "should never be adopted except with the maturest deliberation and after the most comprehensive research." Our Committee of Ways and Means are acting wisely in adopting this maxim, notwithstanding the feverish curiosity of a portion of the public Press to learn prematurely the details of their plans, and to induce them to hurry forward and present to Congress a crude and imperfectly-considered bill. Inordinate haste is one of our national failings, which, with others of a more positive character, will perhaps be in part corrected by the privations, reverses and victories and earnest struggles incident to the present war.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY—A NEW OUTRAGE.—The British Admiralty illustrate curiously the national addiction to the rites of hospitality. The *Nashville*, after committing an outrage upon a peaceful vessel, far less justifiable under the laws of war than a stone blockade, entered the dock at Southampton more than three months ago, and demanded repairs and supplies. After some affectation of hesitancy both were granted, and the vessel might have put to sea in November, but for fear of that punishment the crime, of which her commander was guilty, justly merited. The *James Adger* was for a time understood to be awaiting her appearance outside of neutral waters, and the *Nashville* lingered. Then came the *Tuscarora*, and again the *Nashville* delayed, Capt. PEGRAM—a true scion of chivalry that he is—having no stomach for a contest with any but defenceless shiping. And as the *Tuscarora* persisted in awaiting his time, there was no apparent extrication from the necessity of putting to sea boldly, and taking the chances of honorable warfare. At this moment the British Government interposed. Had it acted with any affectation of partiality, even upon the assumption it had unwarrantably adopted, that the *Nashville* was a national vessel, and not a privateer—an assumption refuted by the very fact from which the vessel came red-handed into British waters—it would have determined, that as being the latest comer, the *Tuscarora* was entitled to remain, and that the *Nashville*, if either, must receive notice to leave. But impartiality, hospitality and justice had nothing to do with it. Satisfied of the present helplessness of the American Government, and of the impunity with which insult might be inflicted, the British Cabinet determined to screen the piratical destroyers of the *Harvey Birch* from vengeance; and the *Tuscarora* was ordered away. It is a satisfaction to know even this defiant intervention will not save the rebel craft, unless it remain in port permanently. The *Tuscarora* is instructed not to lose sight of her, and will follow her motions like a bloodhound, around the world, if the pursuit be so long, and sooner or later it will compel the cowards to fight. But it is no satisfaction to add this fresh wrong and contumely to the catalogue England is completing against the time when we shall be ready to vindicate our honor and rights against such dastardly assailants. We are learning as a people patience; but we are not unlearning self-respect, or courage.

THE LAW OF THE TRENT AFFAIR.—We fear the absorption of the public mind, in the immediate practical business of putting down the rebellion, will rather interfere with our giving the attention its importance demands to the diplomatic correspondence in the sequel of the *Trent* affair. It has been regarded on the Continent of Europe as a sufficient compensation for the distressing aspects of the great international difficulty, that the adjustment of the case would lead to a clear definition of many hitherto unsettled points of the public code with reference to neutral and belligerent rights. This has also been our own feeling. And hence it is gratifying to see the British Government respond so promptly to the hope of Mr. SEWARD, expressed in his dispatch on the *Trent* case, and which, it will be remembered, was seconded by the note of M. THOUVENEL—that the occasion of the correspondence would be so improved as to secure a mutual understanding between all the maritime Powers. We have the first fruits of the international conference in the dispatch of Earl RUSSELL, which we published yesterday. This elaborate paper is wholly occupied with the question as to whether "persons" and "dispatches" can be considered contraband of war. Earl RUSSELL announces definitively that England cannot so consider them. The result is good and satisfactory, and the United States gladly accepts the doctrine. But it is somewhat amusing that the Foreign Secretary, in his elaborate process of reasoning, seems to think he is demolishing a position held by Mr. SEWARD! Mr. SEWARD did, indeed, in the first part of his dispatch, argue, *hypothetically*, the *quasi* contraband character of persons and dispatches. But it was only as a deduction from the *dicta* of English jurists—not the declaration of an American principle. On the contrary, the American principle is quite the other way, and is precisely what Earl RUSSELL now announces with so much zeal as the British doctrine. Both sides may well be satisfied accordingly.

SPAIN AND THE AMERICAN WAR.—Among the extracts from foreign journals, given in another column, will be found sundry translations from the newspaper Press of Madrid. They are drawn impartially from the representatives of every party—the Administration, the Moderate, the Progressive, the Radical. All speak the same language. The cause of the American Government is approved, that of the rebels is fairly appreciated; the suggestion of intervention, with or without England, is denounced as an insult to the Spanish Crown and people. There is perfect consent in counseling a strict adherence to neutrality, whatever course may be urged upon the Government, or adopted by the Cabinets of Paris and London.

With the motives which underlie this steadfast adherence of Spain to its duties as a neutral, we have little to do. It will be observed that the importance of conciliating the American Republic is frankly indicated in some of these extracts. Spain, they say, has too much to risk in this neighborhood to venture a quarrel with a State, which it is sagacious enough to see must issue victorious from its present struggle, and enjoy hereafter an Administration free from aggressive tendencies and the taint of fillibusterism, while it shall possess a naval and military strength formidable even to a power greater than the

Spanish. This consideration, and a sense of injury and resentment at the dictatorial interference of England and France with her designs upon Mexico, no doubt reënforce the predisposition of the Spanish Government to neutrality, and will hold it in its present attitude.

And it is also observable that Spanish neutrality is not the Brummagem trumpery offered by England. The *Sumter* was expelled from Cadiz, while the *Nashville* was entertained at Southampton, and surrounded by every comfort and security. It was from the British port of Gibraltar the *Sumter* was fitted out and dispatched upon its recent destructive cruise in the Mediterranean, the Spanish Government having firmly refused to concede it similar opportunities in Spanish waters. With this palpable evidence of good faith and sincerity we may accept the language of the Madrid Press as properly reflecting the sentiments of the Government and the people; and count Spain and Russia as the two European States who have not taken advantage of our national adversity to show a hostile and ungenerous temper.

MR. SEWARD'S EXPLANATION OF THE STONE BLOCKADE.—The note of Lord LYONS to Earl RUSSELL, reporting, in a tone evidently friendly to the United States, a conversation he had with Secretary SEWARD touching the stone blockade, puts that act in its true light. It must be confessed that the stone blockade was not ill-calculated for dramatic effects, and the rebel agents and rebel sympathizers in Europe, by working its capabilities to the utmost, succeeded in making a good deal of capital out of it. Mr. SEWARD clearly shows that it was altogether a mistake to suppose that this plan had been devised to injure the harbors permanently. It is, as we ourselves said some time ago, simply a temporary military expedient, adopted to aid the blockade. And the Secretary of State announces that the Government of the United States will consider it its duty to remove all these obstructions as soon as the Union is restored, *just as Great Britain had done in the case of a vessel it had ordered to be sunk in the harbor of Savannah during the Revolutionary War.* Are the "guardians of civilization" satisfied?

IVES AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—We give place to the inquiry of a correspondent in regard to the appointment of the traitor and spy, MALCOLM IVES, to a position in the New-York Custom-House. We do so notwithstanding an assurance that on the first news of his arrest Collector BARNEY caused his name to be stricken from the roll of employes; for if it be true that the original appointment was made with a knowledge of IVES' connection with the *Herald*, or that he was retained in the face of authenticated evidence of the man's infamous character, and his labors to combat the cause of the Union, and to slander its defenders, it is proper the Collector should gratify the public with the reason why. Ten thousand loyal applicants, supported by evidence of devotion to the Union, and who did *not* oppose the election of Mr. LINCOLN, have been turned away unsatisfied. Why was this malignant traitor accepted? Was it in submission to the same sort of reckless bullying which Secretary STANTON has so properly punished?

FORT HENRY—THE REPORT OF CAPT. FOOTE.—The very concise, clearly-written and modest report of Commodore FOOTE, respecting his reduction of Fort Henry, is published this morning. It adds no facts to the story which was told the readers of the TIMES yesterday by our Special correspondent, who was present at the engagement. It confirms, however, the accuracy of all his statements; and gives proof that not only is Capt. FOOTE a gallant and successful sailor, but a writer as skilled with the pen as with the sword. The first victories in Mexico were made memorable by the model dispatches written for Gen. TAYLOR. Our officers in this contest are evidently able to be their own amanuenses.

The Sigel Difficulty

The subjoined letter is from the hand of Gen. SIGEL, and appeared, for the first time in print, yesterday, in the columns of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*. We translate:

ROLLA, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

So as to leave you no further doubt, I will briefly narrate to you the whole story of my resignation. On the 31st of December I sent in my resignation to Gen. HALLECK. He replied with excuses, requested me to recall my resignation, and declined, at the same time, to grant me a furlough of twenty days which I had come in to obtain. I thereupon wrote with renewed urgency, and, in closing, again insisted that he should transmit my resignation. Some days later I was informed that there was to be another march on Spring-field. *In order to deprive Gen. Halleck of the possibility of making my resignation a pretext for the postponement of the campaign and then throwing the blame upon me,* I wrote him a few lines to the effect that I stood at his command, while my resignation pended and would obey his orders, as it was my duty to do, so that he would not be inconvenienced by me in his plans for the relief of the unhappy Southwest. HALLECK replied to both my communications in one letter, and appended thereto a note which indicated that he either did not understand or had not understood me, for he said that he was "gratified." In order, then, to enlighten him on the subject, I wrote on the next day, the 14th, to say that I had left it distinctly with the Government either to accept my resignation or to make it known what was to be done with me in future. I did this in order to leave a way open to the Government, if it so desired, to give me satisfaction, and moreover, because I was willing to participate in this last campaign and did not wish to leave my troops in the lurch.

In the meantime, Gov. KORNER called me to St. Louis. The result of my interview was that I requested KORNER to send my correspondence with HALLECK directly to Washington. These papers, along with an accompany communication from me, I sent to KORNER on Sunday, the 26th of January, by an express messenger.

After I had talked with KORNER, I went to HALLECK. I asked him if he had received my last letter, i. e., my reference of the matter to the Government. He replied that he had received and answered that communication. After a long talk, backward and forward, it finally came out that this last important letter, of Jan. 14, *had not come into his hands at all*, but was first brought to notice by his adjutants. Whether this was intentional or not, I don't know. I at once requested him again to send my papers to Washington for a decision. Since that time I have heard nothing, but hope that KORNER will do his duty, for, otherwise, he will be held accountable.

Moreover, I would not allow myself to enter into further correspondence, after I should see that he had acted like a tricky attorney, and not like a soldier. I am anything but satisfied; on the contrary, I would rather resort to anything than let myself be put off with fine words. The affair must go on to its complete development. These gentlemen now have the opportunity to show whether they are disposed to let justice be done us, or would like to trifle with us. I say "*us*," because my affair has, at length, become the affair of the Germans, at large. LINCOLN can, now, put us off no longer with promises. Meanwhile, I hope to be with the first body of troops in front of Springfield, even should the road be hard and difficult for me. Should German enthusiasm go off in smoke in the meantime, there is not much to be done. Should the Germans be true to themselves, nothing is lost. If I do not receive the satisfaction which has become a point of honor—and that not for me alone—I will leave the army, and combat our opponents as a private citizen."

We would remark in relation to the above that the examination of the papers therein alluded to by the President, and SIGEL'S nomination to the rank of Major-General, will probably set everything right.

The disapproval expressed by the Secretary of War in relation to the threatened suppression of the *Anzeiger des Westens*, at St. Louis, seems to be received with great pleasure by the entire German population.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Broadway Railroad Bill—Other Important New-York City Bills—The Meeting of the Agricultural Society—The Taxation Question—Tolls on Railroads, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1862.

[The letter of our correspondent, written on Tuesday, and delayed in its transmission by the storm, will be found on the third page of this morning's TIMES.]

I spoke yesterday of the Broadway Railroad bill, and its reference to the Committee on Railroads. The Committee have appointed one week from yesterday, Tuesday, the 17th inst., as the day upon which they will listen to all who wish to be heard on the bill. They will hold their session in the Assembly Chamber, and desire to have a full hearing. Resolutions were passed this morning, from the Committees on Cities and on Railroads, to print 200 copies each of the following bills: That amending the Charter of New-York City; Mr. CODDINGTON'S Health bill; Mr. BENEDICT'S bill in relation to the health of New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties; the Broadway Railroad bill, and the Spring-street Railroad bill. It is doubtless intended to scatter these bills among the people that their provisions may be fully understood, and their wishes in the matter made known before action is taken.

The bill empowering the Banks of this State to take United States stocks instead of State stocks, as security, was reported favorably from the Committee this morning. The proper Committee also reported a bill authorizing aliens to hold real estate, in the State, if at the time of coming into its possession they be residents of the State, and providing that they shall not lose this right when once acquired by becoming non-residents.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock, in accordance with a resolution passed some days since, giving the use of the Assembly Chamber at that hour to the State Agricultural Society for its annual meeting.

In the Senate nothing of special importance was accomplished, that body being in Executive session for some time, Mr. BELL called up the following resolutions from the Financial Committee, but no definite action was taken upon them. The burden of taxation which must soon be borne by New York in common with her sister States, and the imperfection of her system of taxation call for some decisive action in the matter, and there is an evident determination to take some measures for a thorough revision of the existing laws in relation to the subject. It is acknowledged on all hands, that no Legislative Committee, with all its other business on hand, can do justice to the matter, and these resolutions propose to put it into the hands of a Commission, appointed by the Governor for the especial purpose. In the House, some time since, it was proposed to put it into the hands of the Board of Assessors that they might prepare a bill embracing a more perfect and complete system of taxation. The following are the resolutions before the Senate:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That in view of the increased taxation to be borne by the people of this State to sustain the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to preserve the integrity of the Union, our assessment laws should be so constructed that every person and species of taxable property in this State shall bear his and its just proportion of the public burdens.

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That in view of the conceded defects and complications of our present assessment and taxation laws, the Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a Commission, to be composed of three citizens of this State, eminent for their legal and practical knowledge of this subject, who shall, without unnecessary delay, enter upon a thorough examination of the tax laws of this, and such other States and nations as will enable them, at the earliest day practicable, to report to the Legislature of this State in as concise a manner as a full explanation of the subject will admit, a bill which shall remedy the defects of the existing laws, and contain plain, simple rules and forms for the assessment and collection of taxes, in accordance with the true intent and spirit of these resolutions, and submit their final, or partial report as provided in this section, on the 5th day of April next.

Mr. BELL gave notice of a bill to levy tolls on freight passing over the Central Railroad and one or two other branch roads. This will open up again the whole subject of tolling railroads, which was so vigorously discussed here last Winter. What with the amendments to the charter of your City, the City railroad bills, the provision for enrolling the militia and the erection of proper State defences, the preparation of a better taxation system and the tolling of railroad freight, the Legislature seems likely to have enough to do to keep it busy during all of the little more than fifty days still remaining to it, by law.

However, a resolution was introduced into the Senate this morning, that when the Legislature adjourned on the 20th inst., it adjourn to meet again on the evening of the 26th. As the resolution must lie over one day at any rate, under the rule, there was no discussion upon it, but I fancy that it will require no small argumentative ability to convince the Legislature as a body that such a recess would be wise with this great body of business to dispose of.

The latter part of the session was employed in discussing points of order for its own governance, a discussion which an adjournment suddenly stopped.

The meeting of the Agricultural Society is now in progress. The annual address is to be delivered this evening.

The good news of the glorious successes of the Burnside Expedition, in the burning of Elizabeth City, the capture of the rebel army, and the sinking of all, save one, of the rebel fleet, has sent a joyous thrill throughout the whole city, and given rise, in connection with our other late victories, to the hope that we are, at last, fairly on the highway toward the putting down of rebellion. A few weeks' work, of the same sort as was done last week, will create a wonderful change in public sentiment, both here and abroad. All honor to the gallant men who have added this fresh laurel to the glorious garland that begins to crown the temples of the good genius of Columbia. A National salute is being fired from the "Capitoline" Hill, in honor of the victory. It deserves it. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

In relation to the jail and penitentiary of Kings County.

To legalize the acts of the New-York Common Council in relation to the expense of volunteers.

To enable the United States to take land at Fort Hamilton, &c., for purposes of defence.

To require security from Receivers of Mutual Insurance Companies in actions.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. BELL—Levying tolls upon the Central, Erie, Oswego and Syracuse Railroads.

By Mr. RAMSEY—Amending the General Railroad law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONOLLY—In relation to assessments for improvements in New-York City.

By Mr. COOK—For facilitating the construction of a portion of the Erie Canal Enlargement.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company was recommitted to the Committee for further examination.

Mr. BELL called up the concurrent resolutions for the appointment of a commission to revise the assessment laws to report by the 5th day of March next.

After debate the resolutions were again laid on the table.

A resolution to adjourn over from the 20th inst., until the evening of the 26th, was laid over.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The Assembly held a brief session, and adjourned at 12 o'clock to enable the State Agricultural Society to meet in the Chamber.

The following bills were reported favorably:

To allow certain military officers to administer oaths out of the State.

To enlarge the powers of Notaries Public.

To print the calendars of Courts of Record.

To authorize the incorporated banks of the State to take and hold any stock in the State, or the United States.

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to economy in expenditures, reported bills abolishing the offices of Inspector of Gas Meters, and Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Mr. LUDINGTON reported favorably a general bill to enable aliens to hold real estate in this State, accompanied with a written report objecting to special legislation on this subject, and advocating a general law.

The Committee reported against a general bill for the incorporation of Trust Companies in the State.

The Committee on Railroads have fixed Tuesday next, at 3½ o'clock, for hearing parties interested in the Broadway Railroad bill.

Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly chamber to-day and appointed the usual Committee of three from each Judicial District to make nominations.

The following officers were nominated and elected:

President—Hon. EZRA CORNELL, member of the present Assembly from Tompkins County.

Vice-Presidents—Thomas H. Faile, New-York; Samuel Thorn, Dutchess; Herman Wendell, Albany; Oscar Granger, Saratoga; John D. Hungerford, Jefferson; Thomas J. Chatfield, Tioga; Patrick Barry, Monroe; Samuel W. Johnson, Cattaraugus.

Corresponding Secretary—B. P. Johnson.

Recording Secretary—Erastus Corning.

Treasurer—L. H. Tucker.

Executive Committee—T. C. Peters, Genesee; E. Sherrill, Ontario; A. Hubbell, Oneida; Clark J. Hayes, Otsego; W. Newcomb, Rensselaer.

A valuable paper was read before the Society, this evening, by Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL, on "Sheep and Sheep Breeding in the United States." On motion of Hon. WM. KELLY, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. RANDALL.

Adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE.

A Statement of a Personal Friend—Unmistakable Evidence of the General's Loyalty—Baker Responsible for the Disaster at Ball's Bluff.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is long since anything transpired here which has caused such wide-spread astonishment and grief, as has the arrest of Brig.-Gen. CHARLES P. STONE on charges of treason. During last Winter and Spring, when the Capital was in imminent danger at the hands of the conspirators against the Government, and the hero, SCOTT, was laboring with wise and patriotic zeal to unravel and counteract the machinations of the secret plotters, the Lieutenant-General called STONE to his aid. STONE was not then in the service, having resigned years ago, and been engaged in civil engineering. Happening to be in Washington, however, when it was discovered that plots were rife to prevent the counting of the Electoral vote, and, failing in that, to defeat the Inauguration of President LINCOLN and seize the Government, he promptly responded to the call of his old commander, and, without asking or waiting for rank or pay, devoted his days and nights to the service of his country, with an assiduity, skill, prudence and self-sacrificing disinterestedness that would be expected of few men. Such I knew was the view of Gen. SCOTT, and such is the testimony of all who, like your correspondent, happened then to be brought in contact with him in the course of mutual effort to contribute something toward the vigilance that alone saved this Capital from the hands of the traitors.

It is in the highest degree painful to know that such a man is even under suspicion. That appearances, at least, are much against him, we are not permitted to doubt, since the Government has considered it necessary to commit him to a military prison while waiting trial; but whatever unwise or imprudent act he may have committed, none who ever knew STONE can believe him guilty, *as charged*, until the evidence proving the fact is public. While one would expect the highest and most chivalric faith in such as he has always appeared, still, in view of the many instances—already too well known—wherein trusted officers have proved traitors, we could believe—if told so on good authority—that CHARLES P. STONE had proclaimed himself a rebel and gone to Richmond to share the fate of DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. But to believe him guilty of the miserably and meanly treacherous conduct ascribed to him,—to believe that he has maintained his place in the Federal army only to play the spy, subject his command to disaster, betray it into the hands of the enemy, and thus cover his name with the lowest grade of infamy, seems impossible to those who know the accused. If he is false, who can be trusted henceforth?

His friends—and all who ever knew him well are such, and will continue to be until he is *proved* guilty—are rejoicing at the semi-official statement that he will speedily be brought to trial by Court-martial. If he is a traitor they want to know the terrible fact at the earliest moment; if he is innocent, it would be a grievous public wrong to deprive the country of his services at this juncture. It was feared at first that those whose persecutions are believed to have placed him in a false position would accomplish their purpose by having him incarcerated without trial until the war is ended; for it is not always that a military officer is promptly brought to trial when put under close arrest. Witness the case of Gen. MCKINSTRY, for whom little of the sympathy felt for STONE is entertained, and who has been in confinement ever since the 16th of November, without the charges ever having been filed against him. Why this is, nobody seems to know. That he is a guilty man seems as generally believed as that STONE is innocent; and military men wonder that he is not brought to trial, that *his accomplices may be brought to light* and punished, as well as the chief culprit.

I met here, yesterday, an intelligent and educated volunteer officer, who was a warm admirer of the late Col. BAKER, and was with him at the battle of Ball's Bluff, out of which one of the charges against STONE seems to have grown. This officer expressed the highest regard for and confidence in STONE, and declares that to be the sentiment of every worthy officer in the division under his command. He added that the General is a victim to his own high sense of soldierly honor, which has sealed his lips in regard to facts necessary to his defence, which he considers that only his superior officers have a right to reveal. What these facts were he did not say, but they are probably the same that I heard from another source some time ago, substantially as follows:

The charge has been, that Gen. STONE ordered Col. BAKER across the river at Ball's Bluff, with the traitorous purpose of having him beaten at the hands of the enemy. The charge assumes, of course, that Col. BAKER simply obeyed orders which he could not dispute—that he was carrying out STONE'S views, and not his own—and that he was a sacrifice to the soldier's duty to obey his superior at every cost. Not so, at all, if I am correctly informed. Col. BAKER was as impulsive and impatient of restraint as he was brave. He had felt for some time mortified and chagrined at the inactivity of the Army of the Potomac. He believed that a few bold dashes upon the enemy by Union troops, nerved by confidence in a good cause, would break the rebel lines and open the way of our forces to Richmond and the dispersion of the rebel army. Full of this faith, on which he was willing to stake his reputation and his life, he left Washington for the Upper Potomac, determined to put his theory to the test, and lead the way to a glorious triumph of the National arms. He was nobly ambitious to be a *leader* in so grand an enterprise,—and was determined to win imperishable glory by the capture of Leesburgh.

In this frame of mind he arrived at Gen. STONE'S quarters, and stated his plans. The General remonstrated; and if he erred at all, it was in not exercising his authority and positively forbidding the desperate though heroic enterprise proposed by Col. BAKER. But the latter insisted on being permitted to carry it out, urging constantly and eloquently, as he only knew how, that he would win a victory that would be of incalculable value. The case was indeed a delicate one. Here was BAKER, only a Colonel it is true, but he was many years STONE'S senior, and the President of the United States had just manifested his confidence in the Colonel's superior military judgment and skill by conferring upon him a Major-General's commission, which he had only to accept and thus at once outrank Brig.-Gen. STONE, and be enabled then to exercise for himself the vast discretion that Mr. LINCOLN had seen fit to vest in him. Is it to be wondered that under such circumstances STONE yielded his own judgment to that of BAKER? If he had persisted in refusal, would it not have been charged as evidence of traitorous unwillingness to have a Union victory won? Technically, the responsibility for the Ball's Bluff disaster may rest upon Gen. STONE; but morally and justly, in the eyes of all fair men, it must rest (if the above statement is true, as I believe it to be) upon Col. BAKER—whose error was an honest and chivalrous one, atoned for with his heart's blood. He was not the first commander who led his army across a river and sought the enemy without providing means for his retreat. History awards highest honors to soldiers who have purposely cut off their own means of retreat, that they might fight the more desperately, and win victory all the more surely. Had BAKER been successful in his emulation of that example, the name he has left upon the military annals of the country would be lustreless by the side of the glory with which Ball's Bluff would have encircled his memory forever. Why, then, because the result was not equal to the grand design, think ill of the martyr to his own chivalric faith?

J. W. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1862.

Stone and Ives—The Treasonable Labors of the Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every loyal citizen of the United States must feel gratified at the recent arrest of the traitor, Gen. STONE, and the impudent correspondent of the New-York *Herald*. For my part, I regard it as a decided step in the right direction. It shows that new energy and spirit have been infused into the War Department by the present Secretary, which is very commendable, and has heretofore been wanting.

Not long ago, a lady of this city expressed her belief that Gen. STONE was at heart a traitor; and, furthermore, that in the unfortunate affair at Ball's Bluff, he had ordered the lamented Col. BAKER to cross the Potomac with the express hope and intention that he might meet his death. The lady was immediately denounced as insane—her statements were not those of a reasonable person—no dependence could be placed upon them—they were unworthy of notice; but recent developments have verified them all!

I think, however, the arrest of the correspondent of the *Herald* is especially refreshing. The *Herald* has long been known as an unprincipled, corrupt paper—a sheet which twenty years ago no respectable man would have allowed in his family. Its tone since the present war commenced has been ambiguous and unreliable. Its side-thrusts at the Administration have been calculated to discourage the public mind, and its correspondents have frequently been the means of giving information to the rebels, although in such a plausible way that even Unionists might not suspect the design. As a confirmation of this, if any is needed, let me quote from a Confederate account of the burning of Hampton, taken from a Southern paper, which may be found in the *Rebellion Record*, vol. 2, page 488:

"The town was destroyed by order of Gen. MAGRUDER, and by the forces under his command. On Thursday morning last, (that is, on the 8th of August,) about daybreak, Gen. MAGRUDER marched a considerable force in the direction of Newport's News, and drew up in line of battle. After waiting there for some time, the enemy declining to give battle, our forces were marched within a mile and a half of Hampton, and again drawn up to give battle if the enemy should show himself. In the meantime, a copy of a late New-York *Herald* happened to be obtained by Gen. MAGRUDER, in which was a letter disclosing dispatches from Gen. BUTLER, received at Washington, stating that it would be necessary for him to reoccupy Hampton, in order to be able to retain the large force of 'contraband' negroes that he had collected. With this notice of the intended reoccupation of Hampton by the National forces, Gen. MAGRUDER decided to destroy the town."

It thus appears that the town of Hampton was ordered to be burned by Gen. MAGRUDER to prevent its reoccupation by Gen. BUTLER, on information furnished by the *Herald*, which paper is, therefore, responsible for the act. Indeed, I think the *Herald* would hardly grieve were it to see the whole country in flames, whereas the only good that could possibly result from such a conflagration would be the consumption of the paper itself with all its effects, so that some future VOLNEY, in meditating over the ruins of New-York, would here and there discover scraps of the "daily" among the ashes. LOYALTY.

Seizure of an Italian Brig by a British Man-of-War.

Capt. POWELL, of the British brig *John Butter*, from Antigua on the 1st inst., reports that an English cruiser, name unknown, had captured the Italian brig *Laura* off St. Thomas, and taken her into Antigua, Jan. 25. The Captain of the *Laura* said he was from St. Thomas, bound to Madeira for emigrants, but he had no papers whatever, so the cruiser seized her on suspicion of being a slaver, she having a slave deck and all the implements necessary for such a trade.

Personal.

List of Americans presented to the Emperor and Empress at the Palace of the Tuileries, by the American Minister, Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, 1862:

Albany—Mr. Thurlow Weed, Miss Weed.
Mr. Angel, late Minister at Stockholm; Mrs. and Miss Angel.
Mr. Lesley, Consul at Nice; Mrs. Lesley.
Rhode Island—Dr. Wm. Grosvenor, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mr. J. B. Grosvenor, Miss Alice Grosvenor.
New-York—Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. Van Rensselaer, Jr.; Mr. J. L. C. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Miss Van Santvoord, Mr. R. F. Halsey, Miss Halsey, Mr. G. F. Delaplaine.
California—Mr. R. J. Vandewater, Mrs. Vandewater, Mr. Howard, Mrs. Howard.
Philadelphia—Miss Frazer, Mr. J. B. Camac, Mr. E. D. Lippincott.
Mr. Tree.

To Public Speakers.

In a letter from Rev. J. H. DEER, Allentown, Penn., speaking of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, he says: "They seem to have done me good. I am inclined to hoarseness from public speaking, or an over exertion of the vocal organs, and I have found them very serviceable as a palliative, calculated to allay irritation, thus avoiding inflammation."

Natrona Spirits.

A perfect substitute for Spirits of Turpentine.
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PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
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Seven and Three-tenths February and August United States Treasury Notes.—The first coupon due on the above notes will be cashed at par by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

Gold and Silver Coin purchased at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

Before Buying a Sewing-Machine, Examine the different stitches. The leading ones are the Grover & Baker stitch, and the Shuttle or Lock-stitch. Both kinds are manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses. Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Rupture Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' Multipical Truss challenges the severest criticisms. Water-proof, cleanly and durable; never does injury. Office No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers. No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair dye, 50 cents, black or brown—best in use for color and durability. Infallible onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A Chemical Compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. See advertisement, third column.

MARRIED.

JACQUELIN—STICKNEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, CHARLES H. JACQUELIN to EMMA L., daughter of Charles L. Stickney, Esq., of this City.

BOWKER—RUE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Luther H. Van Doren, of this City, Mr. ROBERT H. BOWKER to Miss HARRIET E. RUE, both of New-Jersey.

HAWN—TRUESDELL.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, JAMES W. HAWN to S. MADELINE TRUESDELL, of New-York.

DIED.

GOULD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, THOMAS C. GOULD, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the XIIIth Ward Republican Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 Tompkins-st., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

RAYMOND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, MARY LOUISA, daughter of George A. and Emily E. Raymond, aged 8 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 130 East 21st-st.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, VICTOR W. JOHNSON, youngest son of the late David Johnson, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock, from No. 83 West Houston-st.

SHARDLOW.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, ELIZA SHARDLOW, aged 41 years.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family, and of her brothers, Wm. L., John C. and Samuel Shardlow, are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her brother, Samuel Shardlow, No. 78 East 20th-st., this day, (Thursday,) Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, SARAH, daughter of Robert and Margaret Bennett, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, at the corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

TILLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, of apoplexy, JOHN TILLEY, aged 53 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 Suffolk-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

CONGER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, JOHN CONGER, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral will be attended on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No 435 Grand-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, ALBERT, only son of John and Hannah Rachel Bogert, aged 7 years and 2 months.

GREGORY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, MARY GREGORY.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Douglas Satterlee, No. 265 West 23d-st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Saratoga and Ballston papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 10, ROBERT NICHOLS, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 Sands-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

CAHAGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, HENRIETTA E., daughter of Henry V. and Louisa H. Cahagan, aged 3 months and 9 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Friday, the 14th inst., from their residence, 3d-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn.

HODGES.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, at the Rectory of Grace Church, EDWARD, son of Rev. J. S. B. and Lucy Shaler Hodges, aged 3 years and 7 months.

JONES.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, after a short illness, EVA, daughter of Evan and Eleanor Jones, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 P. M. this day, (Thursday,) from the Bethseda Baptist Church, South 4th-st., Jersey City, between Jersey-av. and Erie-st.

BOGARDUS.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Rev. WILLIAM R. BOGARDUS, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the R. D. Church of Acquachanonk, N. J., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Erie Railroad, at 10, 11 and 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends, and the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Trains returning leave Passaic at 3 15 P. M., and Passaic Bridge at 4:34 P. M.

PARDESSUS.—In Folson City, Cal., Mr. RENE A. PARDESSUS, formerly of this City, aged 51 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 71.—Feb. 12, 1862.
70, 7, 65, 76, 27, 66, 71, 44, 36, 34, 41, 74, 67, 20.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 72.—Feb. 12, 1862.
40, 21, 57, 29, 77, 15, 26, 19, 63, 67, 76, 24, 75.
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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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New-York *Times* Building.

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Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

FAY'S SPANISH HAIR GLOSS,
A CLEAN, WHITE AND ELEGANT CHEMICAL PREPARATION,
For promoting the growth, luxuriance and BEAUTY OF THE HAIR.
For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and imparting to it
A RICH, SILKY SOFTNESS,
AND
HIGHLY BEAUTIFUL LUSTRE,
There is nothing equal to it.
It is unlike any of the alcohol and oil preparations.
Sold at 25 cents a bottle by all the principal retail druggists.
Wholesale Agents, KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st.; DIXON, FRASER & HALLET, No. 149 Chambers-st.
Very liberal discount to dealers. Terms cash.
Orders from reliable houses, addressed to C. P. FAY, Chemist, New-York City, will receive attention.

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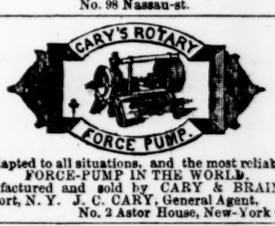

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At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
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TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for six years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid, without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular Faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail.
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No. 19 Maiden-lane.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK will hold its annual meeting, by adjournment, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at the office of the Washington Life Insurance Company, No. 98 Broadway.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.
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No. 49 Exchange-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

BY GUNNING S. BEDFORD, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics, the Diseases of Women and Children,

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated, Nos. 45, 50, 51, 51½, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59. Non-enumerated, 12, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73. Preferred case, 1.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 44, (on demurrer calendar,) 316, 25, 314, 335, 344, 346, 190, 348, 351, 352, 353, 355, 202, 82, 300, 311, 358, 359, 360.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 913, 2643, 1913, 3323, 563, 601, 645, 647, 691, 701, 721, 723, 753, 775, 797, 1005. *Part II.*—Nos. 1912, 3196, 2770, 1350, 3502, 3566, 3258, 3618, 2352, 2922, 82, 128, 1854, 3496, 3500, 3556, 3378, 3514, 3498.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 857, 735, 736, 572, 871, 873, 874, 875, 878, 680, 439, 633, 866, 410, 844, 233, 875. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 566½, 581½, 687, 400, 394, (290, complaint dismissed without costs,) 361, 1366, 1367, 1368, 723, 822, 590, 761.

Action to Recover Duties Paid under Protest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Beer Falloch vs. *Hiram Barney.*—This was an action against the defendant as Collector. The facts and points in the case are fully set forth in the Judge's charge to the jury, which was as follows:

This is an action for money had and received to recover back about $1,200 duties paid by the plaintiff on a lot of diamonds imported into the port of New-York. The payment was made under protest. After entry of the goods was made, they were appraised by Mr. Phillips, one of the principal appraisers, and the appraised value, as fixed by him, exceeded by more than 10 per cent. the value declared on the entry.

With this appraisement the importer, the present plaintiff, was not satisfied, and he gave notice thereof to the Collector, as he had a right by law to do. Thereupon the Collector appointed a merchant-appraiser to act in a reappraisement of the diamonds with one of the general appraisers, as provided for by law. This reappraisement made by them resulted in no reduction of the value as fixed in the original appraisement. In the meantime the goods were seized by the Collector, as forfeited to the United States, on the alleged ground that they were originally invoiced and entered below their value, with intent to evade the payment of duties and defraud the revenue. A libel of information was filed in the District Court to forfeit the goods, and upon a trial to the jury, a verdict was rendered for the claimant, who is the present plaintiff, and the goods were discharged from that suit.

The Collector then levied a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided by the second section of the act of March 3, 1857. This duty was paid by the plaintiff, in order to get possession of the goods, under protest, and he now seeks in this action to recover it back, on the ground that its exaction was illegal.

The first point raised by the plaintiff is that when the Collector had instituted proceedings to forfeit the goods, and failed, his power was exhausted, and that he could not then legally levy and exact the 20 per cent. additional duty. But I do not think this position can be sustained. The exaction of the 20 per cent., when the appraised value exceeds the value at which the goods were invoiced and entered, by 10 per cent. or more, is imperative on the Collector. He has no discretion in the matter. The law fixes his duty. The seizure of the goods, and the determination of the proceedings in the District Court in favor of the owner, cannot affect the question.

But if this were a valid objection to the exaction of his additional duty, it should have been stated in the protest. It has been repeatedly decided that no objection can be made, in an action on the present character, to the validity of the duties demanded, which is not distinctly and specifically set forth in the protest. The protest in this case does not allude to this as one of the grounds of objection to the payment, and, therefore, it cannot be urged upon this trial. The act requiring the grounds of objection to payment to be set forth in the protest applies to this additional 20 per cent., as well as to the ordinary rate of duty. This is well settled.

We must look, then, to the protest alone for the grounds upon which the plaintiff's case rests.

The first point raised by the protest is not insisted on, and need not be noticed. The second and third points are substantially alike, and object to the validity of the appraisement on the ground that the appointment of the merchant appraiser was made by a Deputy or Acting Collector, and the appraiser's oath administered by him. But it was held in United States *vs.* Barton, (Gilpin R., 439,) that the Deputy Collector was a permanent officer of the Customs, and could lawfully perform the duties of the Collector. I see no reason to distrust that decision, especially as it seems to have been generally acquiesced in, and as the practice under it has become universal.

The fourth point raised by the protest is that the person acting as merchant appraiser was not a discreet or experienced merchant within the true intent and meaning of the act of Congress. It is a sufficient answer to this objection that it comes too late. The importer who sought the reappraisement was present, or had notice to be present, at the time and place where the goods were to be appraised, and should have made his objection to the qualifications of the appraiser then, if at all. As he did not do so, he must be deemed to have waived them, and cannot set them up now.

The fifth and sixth points raise the objection that the merchant appraiser and the general appraiser did not agree to and act together in the appraisement, as required by law. But there is no evidence before the Court to substantiate the objection. The evidence offerred on that point was deemed to be irrelevant and was excluded.

There was some evidence offered, tending to show that the first appraisment was irregular, on the ground that the appraiser acted not on his own judgment, and after a personal examination, but solely on the opinion of an expert or clerk. There are two answers to this. First—The objection disclosed by the evidence is not mentioned in the protest. Second—The importer having appealed from that appraisement, its irregularities have become wholly immaterial, and could furnish no valid objection to the exaction of the duty.

It follows that a verdict must be rendered for the defendant.

Verdict accordingly.

For plaintiff, Mr. Wilcoxson; for defendant, the U. S. District-Attorney and Mr. Allen.

The Right of Property of Public Corporations—Power of the Legislature to make Contracts for the City of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Romeyn Van Valkenburgh vs. *The Mayor, &c*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to compel the defendants to accept the deeds to two lots alleged to have been sold to the City under a contract made in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of April 17, 1860, by which certain Commissioners were appointed "to locate and erect, in the City of New-York, a suitable building to be used as a Court house and place for the detention of prisoners brought to the Police Courts in the Fourth District." By the act in question, the President of the Metropolitan Police Board, the Comptroller of the City, the President of the Board of Supervisors, the two Police Justices of the Fourth District, and the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, were constituted a Board of Commissioners for that purpose. The act provided that the ground to be purchased, and the building to be erected, should be the property of the City of New-York.

This Commission, assuming to act on behalf of the City, executed an agreement in writing with the plaintiff to purchase of him two lots on Fifty-eighth-street for the sum of $6,000.

The Comptroller, however, refused to accept of the deeds of the property when tendered, or to pay the money agreed upon by the Commissioners.

A demurrer was interposed to the complaint by the defendants, raising the objection that the Board so constituted by the Legislature had no power to bind the Corporation without its consent.

CLERKE, J.—I think the plaintiff has mistaken his remedy by sueing the defendants.

Although the defendants are a public corporation, yet their rights of property are as sacred as those of a private corporation, or of a natural person. The Legislature has no more right to appoint persons to make contracts for the one than for the other. The defendants had no agency in the purchase, or in the employment, as agents, of the Commissioners. The latter entered into a contract with the plaintiff for the purchase of the land, without the concurrence, or, as far as we know, even the knowledge of the defendants. The act itself says nothing of the liability of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the land necessary for the contemplated building, but provides another mode of securing payment for it. So that, even if the Legislature had power to make contracts itself for the Corporation, or to appoint agents to make contracts for it, this act would have created no liability against it.

The defendants should have judgment on the demurrer with costs.

H. H. Anderson for the Corporation; James M. Smith for the plaintiff.

Dange and Law in the Sheriff's Office—Is the Defendant in Execution Bound to Pay the Fees of a Sheriff's Auctioneer.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Lydia Ann Carnly, Executrix, &c. vs. *Daniel D. Nash.*—This action was brought to compel the defendant to account to the plaintiff, as the executrix of Thomas Carnly, deceased, for half the rent of premises No. 310 Broadway, for which he held a lease for ten years from January, 1850. The plaintiff is the widow of Thomas Carnly, formerly Sheriff of this City and County; and she alleges that in May, 1850, the defendant assigned one-half of his interest in the lease to one Phillip Harman, who afterwards transferred it to Carnly, before his death, in October of 1851, and that after that date, and until 1857, the time of Carnly's death, the defendant paid one-half of the rent over to Carnly; but that he has since refused to turn them over when due. It is alleged that since the death of Carnly Nash has received several thousand dollars for rents of such premises, for one-half of which he should now account to the plaintiff.

The defendant alleges that Thomas Carnley was Sheriff of the City and County for three years from the 1st of January, 1856, and that he granted to Harmon, one of his sureties, the auction sales of goods seized on execution during Carnley's term of office, for which privilege Harmon paid Carnley $2,000; that Harmon afterwards took in the defendant as partner in the auction business and in the grant from the Sheriff. For this privilege, as alleged, Nash agreed to pay Harmon $2,000, and gave an assignment of one-half of his interest in the lease in question. In pursuance of this arrangement, as alleged, Harmon & Nash had the Sheriff sales until October, 1851, when they dissolved partnership. Carnley as alleged, purchasing Harmon's interest for the sum of $5,000 for the benefit of the defendant, upon an agreement that Carnley should hold such title as a mortgage security only, for his advance to Harmon, and to be paid out of the rents as they should accrue. It was further alleged that the payments of rents to Carnly was on account of his mortgage interest only. As a further defence it was insisted that the original assignment to Harmon was void, because made for an illegal consideration. It was contended that it could not be enforced by any one holding it, for the reason that the statute defined the duties of the Sheriff on execution, requiring him to manage his own sales, and to take all other steps necessary for the collection of the execution debt for the fees allowed by law. Carnly had neither the right to sell or give away the Sheriff sales, nor could he divest himself in any manner of the duty imposed upon him by law.

It appeared on the trial that neither Harmon nor Nash were deputies of Carnley. It was also shown that the practice had long prevailed for the Sheriff to send goods seized on execution to the auction-room, where they were sold on a commission of five per cent., and other charges, which were taken out of the proceeds of the sales, and the balance turned over to the Sheriff, out of which he takes his fees as fixed by law, thus making the entire costs of execution to the party against whom it was issued, excessive to the extent of the auctioneer's five per centum, and other charges.

This practice being contrary to law, the defendant contended that the entire transaction as between the parties was void.

The plaintiff, in reply to this position, claimed that the practice shown in the Sheriff's office, had been so long in usage that the transaction was legitimate, and the Sheriff was now entitled to the services of an auctioneer, who should be thus paid.

Decision was reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. Devine and Augustus F. Smith; for defendant, W. H. Bell and E. W. Dodge.

Bills of Exchange Drawn against Georgia Cotton—The Acceptors Sold.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

John O. Brewer and Samuel B. Caldwell, respondents, vs. The Marine Bank of Georgia, the American Exchange Bank, et al., appellants.—This was an appeal from the judgment entered upon a decision of Judge Bonney.

The plaintiffs are acceptors of a bill of exchange drawn upon them by John Munn, of Columbus, Ga., for the payment of $9,500, and the suit was brought to restrain the defendants from bringing any suit upon the bill, and that it be delivered up to the plaintiffs to be canceled.

The bill was drawn by Munn, and was accepted by the plaintiffs, and while he was sending cotton to them. The bill was received by the Marine Bank in in payment for moneys advanced to Munn, and by the Marine Bank forwarded to the American Exchange Bank, and presented by them to the plaintiffs, who accepted the same—and that the American Exchange Bank are still the owners and holders of said note.

The grounds of appeal are that the plaintiffs accepted of said bill, relying upon the promise of Munn to pay for the same in cotton—and that the plaintiffs were not induced to accept this bill relying on any representation of facts which was not true. That the American Exchange Bank discounted the acceptance before its maturity for full value in the regular cause of business, without any notice that the plaintiffs claimad or pretended that they had any defence to the bill.

Decision reserved.

James J. Hitchcock, counsel for appelant; Jere Larocque, counsel for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the trial of Frederick Lenor, for the murder of Thomas Ryan, previously noticed, was concluded by a verdict of "Not guilty."

Peter Rickett, jointly indicted with Adam Dull and Henry Hoffman, for grand larceny, was tried and acquitted; Dull pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence, and Hoffman has not yet been arrested.

John Jones, a youth who had enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, and felt the need of a bowie-knife, took the liberty to appropriate one belonging to J. R. Schuyler & Co., of Maiden-lane, without leave. In consideration of his youth and patriotic intentions, the Court accepted his plea of "guilty," and fined him six cents.

The trial of Charles Twelker, indicted for passing a counterfeit $1 bill at a saloon in Grand-street, was commenced, and will be concluded this morning.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 1
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Hermen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 22
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Feb. 25
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *City of Baltimore* and the *Hansa*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, LATE OF LIVERPOOL, in the County of Lancaster, in England, (son of Richard Robinson, of the City of Carlisle, in England aforesaid, weaver, deceased,) who left Liverpool about eleven years ago, and went to reside at New-York, and when last heard of he was trading in coals on the Pennsylvania Canal, is requested to apply to the undermentioned, when he may hear of something to his advantage; or, if dead, any person giving proof of the same will be rewarded on application to Messrs. STOCKLEY & WRIGLEY, Solicitors, No. 16 Castle-st., Liverpool, England.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY, 38 YEARS OLD, WISHES TO correspond with some gentleman of respectability and means, with a view to matrimony. His age must be not less than 40, nor over 60. Address MARCIA L., Station A., Spring-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OR Ladies, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with good board in a private family. Terms very moderate. House within three minutes' walk of St. John's Park. Apply at No. 29½ Renwick-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A HANDsomely furnished front room, with hall room adjoining, on the second floor, in a house with all the modern improvements. Family private. No. 8 East 37th-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family, living in Clinton-st., would let to two gentlemen a very pleasant front room, of large size, with fire and gas, for $3 per week. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Address S. E., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LITTLE GIRL TEN years old, in a strictly private family, (no other need reply,) where she would receive something like a mother's care. A liberal price will be paid to secure a good home. Most undoubted reference will be required and given. Please state in answer what the family consists of. Address L. G. S., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY desires an entire second floor, with board. Location must be desirable—west side of the City, above 14th-st., and below 30th. A private family, owning their house, preferred. Best references required. Address KISSAM, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private); good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy-park.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 26th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J., three minutes' walk from depôt, with 3½ acres of ground in cultivation, with fruit trees, &c. Apply at No. 83 Duane-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN R. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A REspectable girl a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has the best of City references from her last employer, with whom she lived three years. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a smart, tidy young woman, particularly neat in her person and about per work, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City references from her two last situations; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., next to the fancy-store, first floor front, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; is also fully capable of taking charge of a young baby; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, from the first-class families. Call at No. 290 6th-av., in the hoop-skirt store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would mind children and sew. Can give good reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress alone; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A superior young woman wishes to engage as above; understands her work thoroughly; is kind and obliging; has seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable German girl who can speak English. Inquire at No. 501 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing if required, or will take care of children, and do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 266 West 31st-st., first floor, rear 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. The very best City references given. Call at No. 49 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and take care of children; best City references given. Call at No. 245 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy girl wishes a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable family; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 180 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK OR housekeeper's situation wanted by one capable of superintending or doing the cooking of any large establishment; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups, and entrées of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, and is familiar with the serving of supper and dinner parties; the best of reference from the first families; would leave the City. Can be seen at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as professed cook in a private family; is accustomed to all kinds of cooking, soups, jellies, ice-creams, desserts of all kinds; the best of City reference given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for three days at No. 122 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of baking, poultry and game, and all kinds of soups and jellies; would be willing to go in a small family and assist in the washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A REspectable private family as cook, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 247 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Will assist in the washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman of experience, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Can produce the best of City reference from her last employers. Call, for two days, at No. 166 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A REspectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, game, jellies, creams and pastry; good bread and cake bakery. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Call, or address to No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman; is a good cook, first-rate baker and understands all kinds of dessert, if required. Has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 Charles-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference as to capacity and capability; none but first-class families need apply. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class plain cook; will also assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; has the best City reference. Call at No. 121 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can be seen for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best City reference given.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has excellent reference from first class families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 110 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch woman, as cook in a hotel, restaurant, or first-class boarding-house; best City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 37 Oliver-st., near Madison.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wishes to engage as above; understands her work thoroughly, such as meats, soups, pastries, &c.; has the best of reference. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation, as plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 West 18th-st.-place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, good washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 48 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 13.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, in a respectable private family. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, as cook and waitress; understands all kinds of baking and cooking, has the best City references. Call at No. 361 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a respectable woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do part of the washing; has lived three years in her last place; the best of reference given; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 201 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Scotch woman, who is perfectly trustworthy and fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of reference; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply to No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, who is willing and able to work; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; would do the general housework of a small family; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer for a small private family. The best of City references. Can be seen at No. 97 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable young woman who perfectly understands her business. Can be seen at her last place, No. 342 West 36th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good pastry cook; good City references from last place, No. 288 7th-av., between 27th and 28th-sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has City reference. Can be seen for two days at 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call at No. 99 Charles-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, DRESSMAKER, &c.—A young English Protestant lady's maid, very good dressmaker and French hairdresser, wants a situation in a first-class private family; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes, and will give good City references. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best City reference for over eleven years. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a competent young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and the neatest of embroidery; has unexceptionable City reference. None but first-class families need apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; or to do general housework in a small family, or go travelling with a lady to Havana as nurse. Call for 2 days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference from her last place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, experienced girl, a situation as laundress; does up linens in style, fluting and mangling; is not afraid of a large wash. Gives excellent City reference, as she is fully competent. Wages $8 to $10. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 272 West 20th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, as general housemaid; first-class reference from her present mistress, who only parts with her in consequence of giving up house. Apply to her employer, at No. 96 West 26th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE AND INdustrious young woman wishes a situation as housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate laundress; has a year and a half reference from last employer. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant young woman, who speaks good French, wants a situation as nurse; she can sew very well, and will give the best reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 Prince-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishwoman, a situation as nurse to attend ladies, or as children's nurse; terms low. Call or address No. 151 West 37th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as nurse and plain sewer; is very kind to and fond of children; has good reference from her last place. Call, for four days, at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands the entire charge of children; would assist in chamberwork and sewing, or washing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable Protestant German young woman desires a situation as nurse in city or country (prefers the latter); can take charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up with a bottle; no objection to do some chamberwork; best of City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation for a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has been in that capacity for the last four years; can cut and fit children's dresses; has unexceptionable City reference; none but first-class families need apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st. No objections to traveling.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable person as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; can make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 3d-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an experienced young woman as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference given as to capability. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses; the best of reference can be given if required. Call for two days, at No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing, or would wait on a lady, or take care of children. Call at No. 109 West 14th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Scotch Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take charge of an invalid lady, or to assist in the charge of children; is kind and obliging, with good reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 44 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and waitress, or as family seamstress; is quick at the needle, makes shirts; wages $7 per month; City or country. Call, or address, at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as waitress; has the best references. Call at No. 361 2d-av.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old-established institute on the corner of 6th-av and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American, and Protestant women. Mrs. Floyd in attendance. Good places always ready. Small girls for good homes.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable man in the above capacity; first-class City reference. Address B. B. B., No. 921 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. Can be heard of for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful; would take a groom's place; good City reference. Address E. P., Coachman, at Mr. Walsh's saddlery store, No. 985 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., or Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man who understands his business; has had much experience; is a good and careful driver; would take a groom's place; will be willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address T. B., at Mr. Walters' saddlery store, No. 985 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, sober man; has had several years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; can produce good City and country reference; would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Address J. D., Station D, Post-office, or Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman would like to meet with a situation as coachman or coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can furnish first-class City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note to S. J., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man; can produce the best of City references; one who perfectly understands his business. Can be seen for two days at S. L. Post's, No. 1,170 Broadway, or address a note to P. A., coachman, same place.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a single young man, as coachman and groom and plain gardener; no objections to City or country; best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR FARMER.—WANTED a situation by a married Scotchman, no incumbrance, as coachman or farmer; can give the best of references as to character or capability. Address X. Y., or apply to A. Smith, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—WANTed, a situation, by an active and industrious man of strictly temperate habits, as farmer and useful man; understands the care and treatment of horses and stock of all kinds; is an American; wife will attend the dairy if needed; the best of reference given. Address to J. C. PROSE, New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a man who has been brought up to the profession in Europe, and has had fifteen years' practice in this country; understands the management of greenhouse, hothouse and grapery, as well as the thorough cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, the soil and situation adapted to their growth; also, the ornamental planting of trees, &c., &c.; testimonials and references will be found satisfactory, from gentlemen in this vicinity, for capability, honesty and sobriety. Address J. E., Alfred Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as gardener; understands green-house, grapery and raising of all kinds of fruit-trees, flowers and vegetables; also the laying out of pleasure-grounds; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen or heard from for one week by addressing F. M., at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to get a situation for a first-class gardener; one of the most competent; has had long experience in growing grapes, hot-house and green-house plants, flowers, fruit and vegetables; also, the tasteful laying out and beautifying of grounds; is a respectable, steady, industrious man, with a nice small family. Terms moderate. Address FLORIST, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, till suited.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man with a small family; understands every branch of gardening, vegetables, fruit trees, flowers, shrubbery, out-door grapes and forcing grapery, &c., &c., &c. Best of City references given. Address T. K., care of Eugene A. Baumann, landscape gardener, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, A S

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$505,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,596 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,558 41	$612,549 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death		$169,369 39
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies		190,098 51
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions		5,275 00
Paid for Taxes		2,580 25
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees		21,384 61
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.		10,076 92
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.		56,563 17
Reduction in value of Real Estate		4,000 00
All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c.	2,292 45	$470,640 30
Total		$2,146,767 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$36,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States.	365,664 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	750,799 33	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	48,334 42	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	38,340 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,956 42	
Do. due from Southern Policy Holders	63,156 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 96	
		$2,146,767 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and a payment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates, on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home Office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

Morris Franklin,	Isaac C. Kendall.
John M. Nixon,	John L. Rogers,
John S. Bussing,	John Maier,
David Dows,	William Patrick,
Daniel S. Miller,	Lorind Andrews,
William Barton,	Russell Dart,
Wm. C. Dusenbery,	Wm. H. Appleton,
John E. Williams,	Robert B. Collins,
George Greer.	Pliny Freeman.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of these bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

BRIDGEPORT BANK, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 8, 1862.
THE BILLS OF THIS BANK WILL BE redeemed at par, on and after the 10th inst., at the "Bank of the State of New-York," New-York City.
G. BURROUGHS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

A Semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 10th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, }
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE }
INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 78 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. }
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.
HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COACH FOR SALE LOW.—A GOOD COACH, second-hand, is offered at a great bargain, if bought immediately. Apply at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday, Feb. 13,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

REGULAR SALE.

20 American Coal Co.	$25	30 Harmony Ins.	$50
25 Phœnix Bank	20	20 Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100
40 Arctic Ins.	50	10 Washington Marine	100
40 Adriatic	25	35 Germania Life Ins. Co.	50
40 Irving Bank	50	40 North Western Ins.	50
20 Nassau Bank	100	20 New World Ins.	50

$4,000 North Carolina State 6 per cent Bonds.
$4,000 Atlantic Coal and Oil Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$900 Mercantile Mutual Scrip of 1858, '59 and '60.
$500 Michigan Southern 7 per cent. assented Bonds.
$1,000 Logan County Mining and Manufacturing Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Great Western (Ill.) 1st mort. 10 per cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 17, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Real Estate and Stock Broker.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALES OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. Closing sales of elegant furniture, consisting of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings, elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil, amoire à glace, elegant black walnut secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall chairs and racks, and other elegant furniture. Particular attention is requested to these sales, as all the furniture will be positively sold without reserve. By order of
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF

VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By GEORGE COOK, TO-MORROW, at store No. 141 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, reserved for convenience of sale, being one of the finest stocks of furniture ever offered at auction. The catalogue will contain superb parlor, library and dining-room suites of new and elegant designs; rosewood bookcases and etageres of the style of Louis XIVth; also, secretary and library bookcases, armoir-a-glace, elegantly carved sideboards, extension dining tables, superb rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, lounges, chairs, &c. For particulars, please see catalogues, to which the notice of buyers is respectfully called.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, ARMY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—Messrs. FULLER & HORSEY are instructed to sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 4, and following days, at 11 each day, at the Works of Bernard's Patent Machine Boot and Shoe Company, (limited,) situate in Ranelagh-road, Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract,) the costly MACHINERY for the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, constructed under the several patents belonging to the Company, by means of which skilled manual labor is, to a great extent, superseded, and which is calculated to manufacture 3,000 pairs of boots and shoes weekly; including a steeping tank, pair of turned gun-metal squeezing rolls, (40 inches wide, 12 inches diameter,) two leather hammering machines, with eccentric motion, two outer sole-cutting machines, with steel cutters and gun-metal dies, three machines for cutting out soles, under-soles and stiffenings, one heel-cutting machine, and one upper-leather-cutting machine—all worked by eccentrics—one circular knife-cutting machine, two sets of four each hydraulic machines for making heels or for cutting out soles, two hydraulic machines for cutting out and piercing soles, set of four highly-finished hydraulic pumps, a set of four 12-inch pneumatic pumps, a band-knife cutting machine for splitting soles, two heel-leveling or planing machines, two heel-paring machines, three hand cramping machines, eight double self-acting lasting machines, worked by hydraulic pressure, one double ditto, worked by hand-power, eleven highly-finished self-acting piercing and pegging machines, with jacquard motions, for soles, one ditto for heels, leather lace-cutting and rounding machines, machine for buffing, polishing and finishing the surfaces and edges of soles, leather-pairing or thicknessing machine, three machines for making, turning, and nicking brass pegs, one piercing and nailing machine for heels, very complete last or tree-making machine, circular and band saws, grooving and shaping machines, thirty-three sewing or stitching machines, (principally Thomas',) eyeletting machines, fly presses, 2,000 pairs of wood lasts, cutting-out tables, quantity of unfinished stock, a large quantity of machines of various descriptions, seasoned beech, in cleft pieces and plank, cast-iron steaming tank, and numerous other effects. To be viewed (the machinery in motion) on Friday, Saturday and Monday previous to the sale, by catalogues only, which may then be had at 6d. each, on the premises, or previously, at the office of this paper, of Messrs. Ashurst, Son, & Morris, Solicitors, No. 6 Old Jewry, E. C.; of F. Maynard, Esq., Public Accountant, No. 19 Bread-st., E. C.; and of Messrs. Fuller & Horsey, Billiter-st., London, England. NOTE.—It is proposed to offer in one lot a complete set of machines requisite to manufacture boots and shoes under Bernard's several patents, giving to a purchaser the right to use them without payment of royalty; and, if no acceptable offer be made in that form, then to sell the machines separately, giving to each purchaser the same privilege.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa beds, bedsteads, chairs, tables, hat-racks, looking glasses, feather beds, blankets, mattresses, sheets, table linen, carpets, oil-cloths, glass, china and earthenware, &c., &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 8, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clemo, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 292 West 22d-st., on or before the 14th day of July next.
WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 14, 1862.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to receive or negotiate a check drawn on the Ocean Bank, New-York, by Jas. L. Leach, payable to the order of D. G. Culver, for $825, dated Feb. 10, 1862, as the said check was obtained by fraudulent representation. Payment on said check has been stopped. JAS. L. LEACH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, and that the terms thereof are as follows:

The name of said firm is BULKLEY & LAPHAM, and their business that of Hides and Leather, in all its branches and appurtenances. The names of the partners therein are JOSEPH E. BULKLEY, residing in the City of New-York; HENRY G. LAPHAM, residing in the City of Brooklyn; EDMUND W. BULKLEY, residing in New-York, general partners, and ANSON LAPHAM, residing at Skaneateles, New-York, special partner.

That the cash capital actually contributed to the common stock of said firm by said special partner, is the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. That said firm is to commence on the 1st day of February, 1862, and continue to the 1st day of February, 1864; and their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1862.

JOSEPH E. BULKLEY,
HENRY G. LAPHAM,
EDMUND W. BULKLEY,
ANSON LAPHAM.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

FOR SALE—A LARGE JEWELER'S SAFE, Herring's make; for sale low. Inquire at No. 78 Nassau-st., up stairs

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steams'ip Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
ETNA	SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$40
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $145. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $33. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 24th March. SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 24th May.
Passage money to Nassau $15
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 30th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8.15 A. M., Mail; 9.15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3.30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, express train will leave Bergen at 6.55 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.30 A. M., and 3.40 and 5.30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.15 P. M.	10.40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9.30 A. M., for Greenport; 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Syosset; 9.30 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9.30 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CENTRAL PARK.—TO RENT—A PART OF THE building at Mt. St. Vincent, 104th-st., near 5th-av., for a restaurant, to be kept under rules and restrictions to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the Central Park. Apply this week to the Property Clerk, at his office on the Park, 5th-av., opposite 64th-st.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange would be willing to take a partner for the transaction of a strictly commission business. No one need apply unless prepared to furnish some capital and the most satisfactory references. Application, in own name, may be addressed to A. B., Box 1,129 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CASH CAPITAL, for a very profitable business in a medical branch; physicians or druggists only need apply. Address B., Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Silver, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50,

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 136 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

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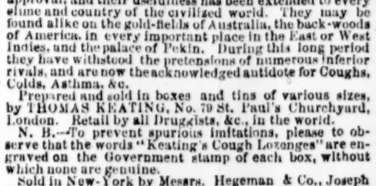

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DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (the most of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no char

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

Debate on the Treasury Note Bill in the Senate.

Amendments of the Finance Committee Concurred in.

Another Herald Correspondent in Trouble.

Arrest and Imprisonment of the Chevalier Wikoff for Contempt of the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

THE GOOD NEWS.

Washington is wildly jubilant to-day over the avalanche of good news from BURNSIDE and from HALLECK'S Department. Gen McCLELLAN'S star is in the ascendant, and his enemies, who have lately been disgracing themselves by vulgar abuse of him, are covered with confusion.

THE PRISONERS AT ROANOKE.

Since the capture of Roanoke Island we shall have no further rebel threats to hang Col. COCORAN, LEE and others. The release of these brave men will soon follow.

O. JENNINGS WISE, reported shot through the hip at Roanoke, is the former editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, who shot SHERRARD CLEMENS through the hip in a duel, laming the latter for life.

SECRETARY STANTON'S HEALTH.

Secretary STANTON is much indisposed, and not able to leave his room. He sent for Gen. McCLELLAN today, and had a two hours' conference with him. Gen. McCLELLAN continues to direct, as he has heretofore directed, the grand National campaign against the rebellion, and Secretary STANTON is too happy to have such an arm to lean on.]

COAST COMMUNICATIONS.

The following explanation was given, to-day, by the Secretary of War, in answer to an inquirer respecting the Southern Line of Packets:

"The packets for Southern coast communication specified in the order of the War Department of yesterday, will be expected to carry troops, munitions of war, and military stores, to the extent of their capacity, whenever required by the service; also dispatches and mails, the party being in possession, or having control of the means of transport at the time of proposal or of contract, is all that will be required, the condition being designed only to exclude bogus speculators, who have no means of transport, but would bid, expecting to sell out the contract."

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CHEVALIER WIKOFF IN JAIL.

Chevalier WIKOFF, of the New-York *Herald*, seized to-day for contempt of the House, is sent to jail to-night. He refuses to testify from whom he obtained, surreptitiously, extracts from the President's Message last July, to be telegraphed to the *Herald* in advance of its delivery. He affected at first to have obtained it through female agency, thus reflecting on the ladies of the White House, in revenge, it is said, for having been forbidden to visit there. But the truth is supposed to be, that WIKOFF got the reading of the message through CAMERON, by means of black mail tactics. The Judiciary Committee is one of the ablest in Congress, and they will compel WIKOFF to expose the channels of his disgraceful intimacy with Government secrets, or let him rot in the "nigger jail," to which he has been consigned. The private knowledge of important Government papers, obtained by WIKOFF for the *Herald*, was doubtless used first for stock-jobbing swindles.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT IN DANGER.

It is said that the correspondents of another New-York paper besides the *Herald*, who affected an intimacy with Cabinet secrets in CAMERON'S time, will be required to divulge the sources of their information.

FRAUDS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, who were authorized to send for persons and papers, and examine into the contracts respecting the Capitol and the Treasury extension, have commenced the examination. It is alleged that immense frauds have been practiced upon the Government in the construction of these buildings.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Naval Committee are considering a very important bill, reorganizing the Navy Department by adding two more bureaus, one for equipmen and recruiting and one for steam engineering, so that there will be eight bureaus instead of six.

GEN. SMITH NOT WITHDRAWN.

The report that Gen. SMITH has withdrawn from his command, on account of having been rejected by the Senate, is without foundation. The Military Committee of that body has, it is understood, unanimously reported in favor of his confirmation, but definitive action has not yet been taken.

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

Representative COLFAX presented to-day five petitions from publishers of New-York and Philadelphia, recommending amendments to the bill simplifying the postage on printed matter, authorizing news-dealers to send show-bills relating to newspapers, &c., at newspaper postage, continuing their right to receive packages of papers and pay postage thereon separately, and allowing matter not now mailable, dangerous packages excepted, to be sent by mail at book rates. They do not recommend any change in the proposition to consolidate the present rates of 3½ cents and 3½ cents into a uniform rate of 5 cents per quarter on weeklies. The effect of this consolidation would not be to increase the newspaper postage in the aggregate, but to realize about the same revenue, and enable subscribers to pay their postage exactly, which they cannot do at present rates. The California delegation, Senator NESMITH and Representative COLFAX of the Post-office Committee, were before the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday in regard to the Overland Mail fto California, which had been omitted in the Appropriation bills. The Committee decided to report an appropriation for it.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

GOSSIP AT WASHINGTON—THE "WHITE HOUSE BALL"—THE HERALD'S BALEFUL INFLUENCE—ITS FINAL DISGRACE—WIKOFF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday night, Feb. 11, 1862.

The past week has been prolific of gossip, as well as of important domestic and foreign news. Tickets to enter the *salons* of the White House, and commands to enter the chambers of death, have visited, in some instances, the same household, and it is not surprising that the incongruity of these calls has shocked the feelings of the sensitive. It was a daring act to denounce the recent President's party a "social blunder," and it cost the *Herald's* correspondent his situation. But a quick and terrible retribution visited the proprietor of the *Herald* in the disgraceful expulsion of its new Court chronicler from the walks of honorable men.

It is not doubted now, that however brilliant the party lately given at the White House, and however well-intended the entertainment, it had been better omitted altogether; for it is not to be denied that the innate and ineradicable vulgarity of that element in American society that pushes itself into position at Washington, will drag down anything that is attempted here to its own base level. If Mrs. LINCOLN chose to give an entertainment, whose business was it, except her invited guests? But the *Herald*, and other papers of its kind, instantly seized upon the fact as the precious opportunity of flunkeyism, and so exaggerated the importance of the affair as to turn the heads of all the simpletons here and elsewhere, leading them to resort to the most degrading shifts and tricks to obtain invitations. By way of magnifying itself, the *Herald*, through its representatives in Washington, assumed to be master of ceremonies. Mrs. LINCOLN was credited by these *Herald* men with the remark that "there were, perhaps, gentlemen among the correspondents of the Press, who were entitled to an invitation, but that it was difficult for her to find them out." To relieve her of the dilemma, they claimed that they were authorized to distribute her tickets among the profession. Almost every one declined to accept that crucible of their character and remained away. But a few went and tried to earn their suppers by puffery of the entertainment.

There is no doubt that the vulgar notoriety given to the party by the *Herald*, and the officious intrusion o the representatives of that paper upon its management, did more to disparage it and destroy the pleasure that might otherwise have attended it than all other agencies combined. I know that letters have been received here, written in the blood-stained camps of Somerset, containing the most bitter reproaches on the vain and costly parade that the *Herald* was foreshadowing. The question was asked with a frightful earnestness and impressiveness, "Is it thus that ye eat and drink in revelry, while the nation's enemy is besieging your very gates, and your people are suffering the pangs of hunger, thirst and cold in camp, or dying of wounds on the battlefield?"

But the *Herald's* ill-starred reign in Washington is over; and I predict for the White House, and for the Government, a more happy and popular career in future. Emboldened by success, the *Herald's* representative man played a bold game when he attempted to bully the new War Minister, and he lost all. He now cools his ardor in Fort McHenry, and rely upon it, if BENNETT is not extremely careful, himself will soon suffer a like fate.

Dr. IVES, who has just paid the penalty of his connection with the *Herald*, is said to be a native of New-York, but he was reared in a Southern State. He was once a Catholic priest, and a Professor in a University in Munich. He did priestly service in Milwaukee at one time, I believe, but became involved in some unclerical behavior, and was disrobed. He turned his attention to newspaper writing, but his descent in life was so very rapid that he was soon found employed on the columns of the *Herald*. He was, till quite lately, a notorious Secessionist. His adaptation to the purposes of the *Herald* was so manifest that he soon obtained promotion, and was sent to Washington to control the Government. He understood the tactics of the *Herald* perfectly, being fresh from BENNETT'S tuition, and the second day after he entered upon his duties, he threatened to have the *Herald* blackguard the War Department, if that paper were not furnished with all accounts of Cabinet meetings, and all movements of the Government, exclusively, and ahead of all other papers! The long career of the *Herald* in black-balling was cut short by that fortunate folly of Dr. IVES. The stain of the act will never be erased.

This letter being so far all gossip, let me conclude it in the same strain. Chevalier WIKOFF is the sole representative left here of the *Herald's* peculiar tactics; and he is chased from pillar to post by the Investigating Committees of Congress. It is known that he was a common huckster of war contracts last Summer, under CAMERON'S reign. He was scarcely to be met with, any day, that he did not have a contract to sell that he had obtained from the Secretary of War or some other high Government official. It is supposed that he got them, as IVES tried to get Government secrets, by threatening CAMERON and others with the *Herald's* abuse.

It will be remembered, also, that the *Herald*, in July contained a literal quotation from the President's Message before that document had been finished and transmitted to Congress. It seems to be ascertained that WIKOFF obtained that surreptitious extract, but how? He never dared ask the President for it. He had not money enough, nor had BENNETT, to bribe the President's private Secretaries. The Judiciary Committee of the House have been pressing WIKOFF to tell how he obtained the quotation from the message, and the rumor in the city is that he has refused to tell, but appeals for protection to the chivalry (!) of his nature that will not allow him to expose his female friends! See what insult and shame, and sorrow, any connection with the New-York *Herald*, or its agents, is calculated to bring upon any man or woman in the country! Is it not a national relief that the concern is, at last, impaled? X. Y. Z.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the entire confiscation of the property of the rebels and the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. KING also presented a memorial from the Merchants and Underwriters of New-York, against any alteration of the laws in regard to pilots and pilotage.

A number of petitions were presented in favor of the employment of homœopathic surgeons in the army.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) reported a bill from the Committee on Indian Affairs, in relation to sales to the Indians.

The bill forbids the sale of spirituous liquors of any kind to the Indians at any price, and punishes the offence by fine and imprisonment.

The bill was passed.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee reported a bill to reorganize the Navy Department of the United States.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to take up the Fortification bill.

Mr. GRIMES sent to the Clerk to read the dispatches from Com. FOOTE and others in relation to the expedition of the gun-boat Conestoga, etc,; also the dispatches in regard to the success of the Burnside expedition.

Mr. GRIMES said these dispatches might help the Senator's argument in favor of the Fortification bill.

The question being on Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment as a substitute for the bill, it was disagreed to by yeas, 9; nays, 38.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he was opposed to the bill. It appropriated nearly seven millions of dollars for something that had nothing to do with the present war, when we need all the money we can beg or borrow, and he had almost said steal.

The bill was passed by yeas 28, nays 11.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the establishment of a National Foundry and Furnace.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Warden at the Jail in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILSON said he wished to make a brief statement. Some days ago the Secretary of State had given an order, the object of which was to clear the jail of all persons held there under the charge of being fugitive slaves. That order was received at that jail, and, of course, with a disposition to evade it, because it was well known that the jail was under the control of the Marshal of the District, and under the superintendency of a negro thief named WISE. In evading this order of the Secretary of State, a person in the jail owned by a man named CHAPMAN, of Charles County, Md., who was a Secessionist, had been taken out and let down from the jail, nearly fifty feet, but he fell and was taken by the guards of the jail, and a loaded revolver was placed at his breast. He told them to shoot, as he would rather die than go back to his master. He was put in a dungeon, then his hands were tied around a barrel, and he was flogged, as they call it, and yesterday morning at 5 o'clock he was taken to the slavepen at Baltimore. He (WILSON) wanted it understood by the country and the people that these crimes against humanity were committed by this negro-thief, that these men control that jail, and that by our votes we are responsible for their acts before the nation and before God. He (WILSON) wanted to wash his hands and denounce these crimes, and take this jail from the care of Marshal LAMON and his negro-catching creatures, and put it in the hands of a Warden.

Mr. HALE said that he also wanted to wash his hands and denounce these crimes, and take this jail from the care of Marshal LAMON and his negro-catching creatures, and put it in the hands of a warden. He (HALE) wanted the blame to rest where it belonged. The Senate had, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution stating that Marshal LAMON had committed contempt against the Senate, and had sent the resolution on the subject to the President. If Marshal LAMON is now in charge of the jail the responsibility rests with the President.

The bill was referred.

The Treasury note bill was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN referred to the speech of Mr. SHERMAN, where he said that not only the army was delayed but Congress had also wasted time. He (FESSENDEN) contended that Congress was not at all to blame. The Senate could not consider this important bill because it had to come from the House. The House Committee on Ways and Means had done as well, if not better, than any other Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury proposed very important measures, including the issue of Treasury notes, taxation and a National Bank. These were very important measures and had to be considered carefully. They had received thorough and long attention in the other House, and he (FESSENDEN) thought the time had been well spent. The measure, forcing on the country millions of dollars of irredeemable paper, was something never done before, and such a measure required much attention. It was admitted by all that such a measure was adopted with great reluctance. Mr. FESSENDEN then explained the features of the House bill, and the amendments of the Finance Committee. The Committee had deemed it necessary that the Government should pay the interest on the notes in coin, as calculated to sustain the credit of the Government, and give confidence to its creditors. The Committee thought that if the legal tender clause was adopted the country should know that such was not to be the permanent policy. Such a policy would be ruinous, and nobody claimed anything else. It was only defended as a measure of necessity at the present time. The Committee had also provided for a place of deposit in case the notes accumulate in persons' hands. But after all the great question was, the question of legal tender. Is this an absolute necessity? He contended that the public credit was founded on the confidence of the people, in the ability and integrity of the Government, and the power to pay. He referred to the condition of the country before the war as one of unexampled prosperity. Even, suppose the rebellion succeed, we yet retain a large and prosperous country, with greater homogenousness and singleness of purpose, with the loss of one element of weakness. He contended that up to this time our public credit was good and unimpaired everywhere. He said much criticism had been made on the conduct of the war. That conduct was not altogether satisfactory to him; yet he thought we had done as well and better than any other country could under like circumstances. He objected to the legal tender; first, it would not increase the confidence, integrity and ability of the Government; next, it is a confession of bankruptcy, and encourages bad morality; again, it inflicts a stain on the national honor, and will inflate currency, with all the consequences of depression, and be an example of bad faith on the part of the Government. The credit and faith of the Government can be preserved best by taxation, strong and rigorous, and by economizing in great sources waste and loss. Still if there was a real necessity for this measure, he might be induced to vote for it.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said the proposition was now to issue Treasury notes and make them legal tender or payable for everything. Treasury notes have been issued before, but have always been payable at the option of the person in the payment of public debts. We never before attempted to make them payable by coercion and receivable by force. But the bill goes still further, and proposes to make them legal payment for all private debts, with which Congress has nothing to do. But what was the meaning of tender? We only compel those to take them who have debts to be paid. We cannot make them a tender for property. He may do as he pleases, and they call this equality. We simply say, we engage all you who owe debts, to take this paper, depreciate it as much as you can, to cheat creditors with. This temporizing policy would destroy all credit, public and private. He referred to, and read from "STORY on the Constitution," in regard to paper money, and from accounts of the state of things before the adoption of the Constitution. Disguise this measure as we will, it is simply to enable a man who owes debts to pay them at par with depreciated paper. This was really impairing the obligation of all contracts. Such paper put out and made payable by coercion depreciates, and always has in every country, and never in the history of the world was such fraud, and never will be. He referred to the provision of the Constitution that no new State shall emit bills of credit; and read from the debates in Convention on the subject, and contended that the framers of the Constitution intended expressly to shut out the power of the States to issue any such paper, and especially make it legal tender; and they could not have meant that the States were not allowed to debauch citizens, but Congress would be allowed to debauch everybody. He contended that Congress had no power, under the Constitution, to make anything legal tender, except coin. This proposition was not half so honorable as a forced loan. In a forced loan the Government takes a man's property and gives him a certificate, which it pays sometime, if it is able; but in this case it compels a man to take paper at half value, and which would never be paid at all by anybody. It was like a young lawyer's definition of a *prima facie* case: "It was a case that was good in front, but bad in the rear." It is a practical deception of the people, in which he was not willing to participate. He did not believe there was any necessity for this thing.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) offered an amendment to the amendment of the Committee, that the Notes authorized in July also be received in payment of public dues, etc. Adopted.

The Committee's amendment with regard to payment of interest in coin was adopted.

Also the amendment striking out the provision that the Notes be exchanged for Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest was dopted.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) spoke at some length in favor of the bill. He contended that we must have money to carry on the Government, and we could not raise a sufficient amount of coin by taxation in time sufficient to effect the object. Consequently the Government must issue something that will for the time taks the place of currency and coin. The Government owes a large amount, and must pay some way, either in coin or something else. It had better pay in notes than not pay at all. He denied that any other Government had tried such an experiment as this. He declared that the country was dying for want of a currency, and the currency needs inflation. He contended that England preserved her credit for a long time on paper currency. He urged the necessity of this currency because the country needs it, and because it is safer.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an amendment to the amendment to deposits that are withdrawn with only ten days' notice. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the amendment providing for deposit, as it would tend to prevent exchange into bonds, and also affect all Sub-Treasuries of the United States, and do great harm.

Mr. KING thought it would be giving the banks too much advantage. He moved to reduce the percentage to one per cent. Rejected.

The amendment providing for a deposit at five per cent. was rejected.

The amendment setting apart the proceeds of the public lands and confiscated property, and duties on imported goods, as a special fund for the payment of the interest of the debt in bonds and notes of the United States, and for a sinking fund, was adopted.

Several other verbal amendments of the Commitee were adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend the first section so as to make the bonds for which the notes are funded redeemable at pleasure in five years instead of twenty, and payable in twenty years.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment, as tending to depreciate the character of the bonds.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the amendment was to prevent paying too high interest for a long number of years.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said there was no time since the first of November that the war could not be closed in sixty days. Only one obstacle stood in the way for four months, which Congress would remove to-morrow. He believed the order "Forward" would be given, and the war closed by the first day of May. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, offered a preamble setting forth that HENRY WIKOFF, having transmitted a portion of the President's last annual Message for publication in the New-York *Herald*, before it was laid before Congress, and having refused to state before the Committee from whom he received it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms bring the said HENRY WIKOFF before the bar of the House to answer for contempt.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) obtained unanimous consent to read the dispatch from Lieutenant-Commanding PHILLIPS to Flag-Officer FOOTE, concerning the latter's entirely successful expedition to Florence, etc.; and also the intelligence from Roanoke Island.

This is exactly the same news as was telegraphed to-day over the country by the agents of the Associated Press.

Much joy was manifested all over the hall, and there was suppressed applause.

The House then acted on the Senate's amendments to the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended disagreement to the Senate's amendment appropriating $6,800 for papering and preparing the White House.

Debate ensued, during which it was said that this amount exceeded the sum heretofore appropriated for refitting, &c.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that the discussion was in the character of a mutual admiration society. To-day the Secretary of the Treasury had been both soundly abused and beautifully admired. Gentlemen had been anxious to sound his praise, and had become competitors for the championship to extol his fame, and yet others voted to stab him by their votes in refusing to provide for settling the accounts for the Treasury notes already printed. Gentlemen now seem to be anxious to be leaders of the Administration and champions of the President's fame, and yet they cause scurrilous paragraphs to be read and then vote to stab the President. God grant that he (KELLOGG) might never have such friends.

Mr. OLIN, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) expressed his regret to see Congress wrangling over small matters for hours that would employ a District School Committee only thirty minutes. It was entirely discreditable to the Government, as well as to Congress. He was surprised that the Committee on Ways and Means did not do what the Senate did, namely, order the bill to be paid, and remind the Administration that hereafter no such excess of appropriation shall be allowed.

The Senate's amendment was agreed to.

All the other amendments to the bill were acted upon, and the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill then passed.

At this point the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared, having in custody HENRY WIKOFF, whom the House, to-day, ordered to be arrested for contempt.

The prisoner was brought before the bar of the House, at the instance of Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania.

The Speaker then informed Mr. WIKOFF he had been arrested by the order of the House, and that he was charged with contempt of its authority in refusing to answer a question propounded by the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker then asked Mr. WIKOFF what he had to say.

Mr. WIKOFF replied that he hoped not to be considered wanting in respect either to the House or the Judiciary Committee, but the information which the Committee demanded was received [by him (WIKOFF)] under an obligation of secrecy that he felt bound to respect.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) suggested that the answer be reduced to writing.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) remarked, "And also the interrogatory."

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—That is already reduced to writing.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved a postponement of the case, in order that the prisoner might have an opportunity until to-morrow to reflect.

Mr. RICHARDSON—That is due if the witness requests it.

Mr. HICKMAN said that the witness had declined to answer the interrogatory he propounded, on the ground that certain information was communicated to him under the pledge of secrecy. There could scarcely be any necessity for the House to delay the question for a day, in order to enable the person in contempt to put his answer in writing. Therefore, he was opposed to his colleague's (STEVENS') motion, because there was no necessity for it. As the House are in possession of all the facts, they should take action at once. The reporters at the desk had noted the answer; they could furnish it to the Clerk. This was an extraordinary case. The witness testified that he received information of the contents, or a portion of the contents, of the President's Annual Message, prior to its delivery to Congress, and caused it to be sent through the telegraph to the New-York *Herald*; but when he was asked by the Committee on Judiciary, who were appointed to inquire into the censorship of the Press, he declined to answer, by saying that he had received the information under the pledge of secrecy. The Committee believe no witness has the right to withhold so important a fact under such a pledge.

The answer to the question propounded by the Speaker to Mr. WICKOFF, as furnished from the reporter's notes, was read to him, which he pronounced correct. The answer is given in the preceding part of this report.

Mr. HICKMAN offered the following:

Whereas, HENRY WIKOFF, a witness subpœnaed to appear and testify before the Committee on the Judiciary in the matter of the investigation by the said Committee, into the alleged telegraphic censorship of the Press, and refusing to answer certain questions propounded to him in his examination, upon being brought before the bar of the House, has failed to satisfy the House of the propriety of his refusal: therefore,

Resolved, That the said HENRY WIKOFF, by reason of the premises, is in contempt of this House, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to hold the said WIKOFF in close custody until he shall purge himself of said contempt, or until discharged by order of this House.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) rose to a question of privilege, saying that this man ought to have the privilege of being heard.

The Speaker said this was not a privileged question.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—Perhaps not, but it is a question of order.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) as a member of the Judiciary Committee, wished to say a few words, but Mr. HICKMAN declined withdrawing his demand for the present question, under the operation of which the resolution was adopted—Yeas 82, Nays not counted.

Mr. WIKOFF was soon thereafter conducted from the hall by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

House adjourned.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON THE WAR.

An Interesting Meeting at the Cooper Institute—A Speech by Fred. Douglas—Songs by the Hutchinsons.

A very large audience assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening, on the occasion of the lecture of FRED. DOUGLASS on "The War." A somewhat unusually large number of policemen were visible in all portions of the house, although the necessity for their presence was not apparent.

Rev. H. H. GARNET, after a song by the HUTCHINSONS, which was well received, introduced the speaker, with an explanation of the necessity that existed for a change in the programme. He stated that a communication had been received which rendered it certain that it would not be consistent with the safety of white and colored citizens of the South for the deserter from the rebel ranks to appear, as was proposed, in the clothes in which he fought.

Mr. DOUGLASS, in commencing, said that at the time he proposed to speak, the victories of Fort Henry and Roanoke Island had not been fought, and even those victories had not removed the somewhat sombre view which he took of the war. This war had developed our patience. [Laughter.] He was not here to find fault with the Government; that was dangerous. [Laughter.] Such as it was, it was our only bulwark, and he was for standing by the Government. [Applause.] He would not find fault with Bull Run, Ball's Bluff or Big Bethel, but he meant to call attention to the uncertainty, and vascillation and hesitation in grappling with the great question of the war—Slavery. The great question was, "What shall be done with the slaves after they are emancipated?" He appeared as one who had studied Slavery on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. He considered himself an American citizen. He was born on the most sacred part of the soil. [Laughter and applause.] There was nothing in the behavior of the colored race in the United States in this crisis, that should prevent him from being proud of being a colored citizen of the United States. [Applause.] They had traitors of all other nations in Fort Lafayette as cold as *Stone*—[laughter]—but they had no black man charged with disloyalty during this war. Yet, black men were good enough to fight by the side of WASHINGTON and JACKSON, and were not good enough to fight beside McCLELLAN and HALLECK. [Laughter.] But, he would not complain—he only threw out these hints. [Laughter.] The question was simply whether free institutions and liberty should stand or fall. Any peace without emancipation would be a hollow peace. Even that rhinoceros-hided place, Washington, had by a species of adumbration, come to realize this truth. [Laughter.] What had Slavery done for us, that it had any claim upon us that we should spare it? Tens of thousands of American citizens were now taking their first lessons in Anti-Slavery. He held up in a ludicrous vein the tenderness of many who, like the New-York *Herald*, would hang a rebel and confiscate all his property—except his slaves. Slavery had kept our army quiet for seven months, and displaced good and loyal men by incompetent and disloyal ones. The question was, What shall be done with the 4,000,000 slaves if emancipated? He might ask what shall be done with the 350,000 slaveholders? His plan was, after the slaves were emancipated to let them alone, do nothing with them. [Laughter.] Let them take care of themselves as others do. [Applause.] The other day a man approached him, evidently taking him for an Indian, and the following scene took place:

STRANGER—Hallos, come from way back, eh?

FRED stood quiet and looked as much like an Indian as he could.

STRANGER—Come from way back. Indian, eh?

FRED—No, Nigger.

The stranger fell back as if he had been shot. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLASS made an elaborate argument in support of the capacity of the black race for self-government. He thought that if the slave could take care of his master and mistress, he could take care of himself. McDONOUGH'S slaves, eighty-four in number, had bought their own liberty in fourteen years, and their master made money enough out of them to buy a gang twice as large. [Applause and hisses.] But, should the freed slaves stay here? Yes. They wouldn't take up more room than they do now. They had made the South, and were entitled to stay there. If Mr. BLAIR'S bill was passed it would be a dead letter. Even slaveholding Maryland had refused to send away her free colored population, because their toil was the wealth of the State. There were some 5,000,000 colored people on this continent and the adjacent islands, and it would take a great many ships to take them away. [Laughter.] Protestant America could at least do as well by the negro as Catholic Brazil. But over the bleeding back of the negro, the American nation was to learn lessons of liberty that could be learned in no other way.

As the hour was late, he said he would take his seat without reading the very brilliant peroration which he had prepared.

The HUTCHINSONS then sang the song of JOHN G. WHITTIER, "pronounced incendiary by a Pro-Slavery General." The audience applauded every verse as it was rendered with thrilling effect.

The audience then called for the John Brown song, which was sung amid much applause, after which the meeting separated.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of about 140 men will leave Governor's Island at 12 o'clock to-day. These men have been recruited for the battalion of five companies of the First and Third Infantry, which has been in course of formation on the Island for some months past, but in consequence of recruits coming in very slowly the men have been transferred to Companies F and I, Third Infantry, commanded respectively by Capts. CLINTON and WALKER. These companies will join the battalion of the Third and Tenth Infantry, stationed at Camp Anderson, Franklin-square, Washton, under the command of Maj. LOVELL, Tenth Infantry. The officers and non-commissioned officers belonging to the two companies of the First Infantry above referred to will remain here on recruiting service.

The recruiting office for the Eleventh Infantry, No. 54 Chatham-street, has been closed on account of the difficulty of obtaining recruits. As there were already two regular recruiting offices within a stone's throw of No. 54, and as they were not doing any business, the opening of a third office was rather ill-advised.

The United States sloop-of-war *Richmond*, having received all necessary repairs—she had one shot hole and one bruise from HOLLINS' ram—and having been fully provisioned, took her departure yesterday from he Navy-yard. The bands of the *North Carolina* and *Sabine* struck up National airs as she steamed out of the yard, and their crews swarmed up the rigging and gave three rousing cheers, which were heartily responded to by the *Richmond's* crew. The *Richmond's* destination is said to be the mouth of the Mississippi, on blockade duty.

The mortar schooner *Norfolk Packet* has left for the rendezvous, Hampton Roads.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* was formally put out of commission, and her crew was transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. The *Savannah* leaks very badly, and the pumps had to be manned and kept at work all Tuesday night.

The United States steamer *Dawn* was also put out of commission, and her crew sent on board the *North Carolina*. She has hauled up to the yard for repairs, and will, it is said, have to be furnished with new boilers.

The steamer *Westfield*, flag-ship of the second division of Capt. PORTER'S Mortar Fleet, should have been put into commission yesterday, as announced, but it was found that she was not ready; and her guard of marines, which had marched from the Flushing-avenue Barracks, had to be marched back again. Great exertions are being made to get the steamers attached to the Mortar Fleet ready for sea, and it is hoped that they will be off before many days elapse.

The propellers *Sachem* and *Uncas* have received their armament, which, like that of the *Currituck*, consists of four 32-pounders, and one rifled Parrott gun.

The employes at the Yard are being paid off.

The United States steamship *Relief*, Lieut.-Commanding B. D. MANTON, arrived at this port last evening, from Port Royal, in seven days. Nothing of importance had transpired at that place since last advices. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut.-Commanding, B. D. MANTON; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Wm. M. Post; Master's Mate, Nathaniel ——; Surgeon, Celso Perucci; Paymaster, Geo. Lawrence; Coast Pilot, Thos. G. Grove.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The comedy of the "Serious Family" has been revived at this theatre, to houses full to overflowing. As Mr. CLARKE seems, by universal consent, to have occupied the comic chair made vacant by the death of Mr. BURTON, and the public look naturally for his appearance in those parts with which the fame of that great artist was associated, we presume that the "Serious Family" was produced mainly with the object of presenting Mr. CLARKE in the character of *Aminadab Sleek*, which, as the companion picture to *Toodles*, stirred for so many seasons the galety of the town, and under the most lachrymose ribs awoke laughter. It could hardly be with other object, for in itself the piece has but few elements of success. In London it was a comparative failure when first produced, though the part of *Captain Mu phy Maguire* was filled by Mr. WALLACK, then in the zenith of his vigor, and that of *Sleek* by Mr. BUCKSTONE. It mainly owes the position of almost unparalleled success it holds on the stage to the combined genius of Mr. BURTON and Mr. BROUGHAM, who almost created these *rôles*, or, at all events, covered them with such a mixture of merriment as to virtually make of them new parts. As in the case of *Toodles*, Mr. CLARKE does not, even in the smallest details, call up a memory of BURTON. The personation is purely and entirely his own. As might be expected from his individual nature, it lacks the breadth and unctuousness which gave to BURTON'S personation so oily a richness; but whatever deficiency it finds in this respect, is more than compensated for by the unique quaintness and fresh, hearty fun he throws into the part. Of the two, perhaps Mr. CLARKE'S personation excites the most genuine merriment. Certain it is, the piece never rode to its close on so full a tide of laughter as that which bore it to its termination on Monday night. The piece was produced evidently with much care, and many new effects. Among the latter we may mention a comic dance of hypocrites, in which Mr. DAVIDGE figured most humorously, and which received a most merry *encore*. The brilliant CUBAS, on whom all the expressions of Terpsichorean admiration seems to be exhausted, followed in two of her exquisite dances, and brought the evening's entertainment to a delightful close.

The Central Republican Committee.

HON. C. H. VAN WYCK INDORSED—HON. IRA HARRIS CENSURED.

A special meeting of the above Committee was held last evening at the Headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. The contested seat of the Fourteenth Ward was discussed, which resulted in the admission of Mr. JOHN CONNER as the fifth delegate. Mr. E. C. COWDIN, of the Eighteenth Ward, then offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, Chairman, and to his associates of the Congressional Investigating Committee, for their able, faithful and searching exposure of the enormous frauds in Government contracts, recently submitted by them to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That language is inadequate to express our utter condemnation of those recreants, who, under the guise of serving the Government, thus plundered the Public Treasury for private gain; and that, whatever may have been our consideration for them hitherto, we hereby repudiate and denounce them, as worthy only of that condign punishment which they so much deserve.

After which, Mr. HENRY W. SMITH, of the Ninth Ward, offered the subjoined resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby express our approbation of the vote of PRESTON KING, in the case of JESSE D. BRIGHT, one of the Senators from Indiana. Also, we express our deep regret and mortification that IRA HARRIS, one of the Senators from the State of New-York, voted to retain as Senator from the State of Indiana, JESSE D. BRIGHT, of said State, who has been proved a traitor.

The Committee then adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Opening of the Home for Destitute Children.

The managers of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, after three years' constant application, have at last succeeded in completing the object of their mission, by constructing a Home for Destitute Children. The new building was taken possession of and thrown open to the inspection of the public for the first time, yesterday, and will be open for the same purpose throughout to-day, and up to 10 o'clock in the evening. The building is eligibly located in Butler-street, near Flatbush-avenue, on a plot of land containing about eight city lots, of the usual size, with a frontage on Butler-street of 75 feet, and extending back to Baltic-street. The building fronts on Butler-street, and is of the Domestic Gothic style of architecture, constructed of brick, with stone facings, five stories high, with an extreme depth of 80 feet, and extreme width of 50 feet. Rising from the roof is a tower 40 feet high. The basement story is divided into dining-room, laundry, kitchen, lavatory, matron's dining-room and school-room. On the second floor there is a reception room, teachers' bed-room, family parlor, matron's room, two large wardrobe closets, committee room and library. Third floor—the whole of this floor is arranged as a chapel. The fourth floor has two large domitories for the inmates of the "Home," extending the whole length of the building, and opening from these are several rooms set apart as nurseries. The fifth floor is set apart as a play-room for the children in unpleasant weather. The building is heated by means of hot air; there are abundant accommodations for bathing, and the entire building is thoroughly ventilated. The ground upon which the Home stands cost $4,800; building, $16,000; fixtures, $1,400; total, $22,200. There is a mortgage upon the property of $5,000, and a floating debt of $1,900—the latter amount the managers hope to receive from visitors during the opening exercises.

This institution is entirely under the management of ladies. Since its organization in 1858, 30 children have been received; 19 of these have been furnished with good homes; 5 were transferred to other institutions; 2 were removed by legal process; 2 were taken away by their parents; 2 ran away, and 8 still remain. There has thus far been no death or sickness among the inmates. The officers of this Society are as follows:

First Directress—Mrs. FISHER HOWE.
Second Directress—Mrs. JESSE C. SMITH.
Secretary—H. W. SHIPMAN.
Treasurer—Miss E. THURSTON.

This Society has received no aid whatever from the State, and has been sustained thus far by voluntary contributions. An application was made in 1860 to the Legislature for an appropriation of $5,000, but this was struck out of the bill appropriating $10,000 for a similar Society in New-York City.

THE HORSE RAILROAD WAR.—The contest for the right of way over Water-street, between the Newtown Railroad Company and the Coney Island Railroad Company, was brought to a close yesterday by a decision rendered by Justice EMOTT in the Supreme Court. The decision is in effect that the Newtown Company may elect which track of the Coney Island Company they would adopt, then the latter Company to give a perpetual lease of it, the Newtown Company paying half the expenses, and matters of detail in which the Companies may disagree to be settled by reference.

[Advertisement.]

There is great excitement about the entrance to BARNUM'S every day, so many